

MUCH BLOODSHED IN ASIA MINOR

Christians Massacred at Tarsus and Part of Town Burned

OTHER PLACES DESTROYED

War Vessels Sent To Turkish Waters By Some of European Powers

telligence sets forth that several hundred Armenians and Moslems were killed in Adana in the rioting, and that Armenian quarters of the town were finally overwhelmed and destroyed by flames. The British vice-consul at Marzina, Major Daughtry-Wylle, was wounded in the arm while endeavoring to quell hostilities at Adana.

It appears that the Armenians made a good fight and defended their quarter of the town well against the fanatic Mohammedans, but in spite of their brave resistance they were driven back, and their opponents sacked their homes.

Three hundred Mohammedans armed with rifles left Adana for Tarsus, about twenty miles away. Since the departure of these men communication with Tarsus has been interrupted. Grave apprehensions are felt regarding the situation there. The information in the foregoing despatch was received in consular advices that have come in here this forenoon.

C. S. Wilcox Delivered Illustrated Lecture Last Night

—Special Services Today

SHOTS SCARE STRIKERS

Attack On Wagon By New York Teamsters Warded Off—Prospect Of Long Struggle

New York, April 17.—Disorder occurred here today in connection with the strike which the members of the International Association of Teamsters have instituted against certain trucking firms, the men demanding higher wages and recognition of their organization.

An attack was made at Gouverneur slip on a wagon belonging to Jackson Bros., 220 of whose men have struck, and the attacking party was frightened off by two shots from a revolver discharged in the air by a special policeman mounted on the truck.

Constantinople, April 17.—The British consul at Alexandretta telegraphs that the most disturbed condition prevails there, and requests the instant dispatch of war vessels. It is reported that serious disturbances have extended throughout the village of Adana, although details are lacking. A telegram received from the vice-consul at Adana reports great loss of life and property at that place, but it adds that the disorders have practically ceased in the town. Serious attacks have been made on the Christians at Tarsus, and part of the town has been burned. A school, thought to be the American school, was saved. No other news has been received. A British warship is now on its way to Mersina.

Belrut and Erzeroum are quiet. In the latter town the Armenians and Moslems are fraternizing. They are anxious to send men to Constantinople to ascertain the true meaning there of the revolution. On the other hand a movement is reported to have started at Kharput, a town of Turkish Armenia, but its significance has not yet been ascertained.

Becomes Worse

Paris, April 17.—Despatches recently from Constantinople indicate that the revolution in Adana has become very much worse, that a number of cities have been burned, and that Tarsus has almost been blotted out. The despatches further state that a French factory has been sacked, and that the peasants are coming down from the mountains and massacring the Armenians.

Further despatches from Constantinople state that two British warships have arrived at Besika bay, near the Dardanelles. A Russian squadron is cruising in the Black sea, ten miles off the Bosphorus, awaiting instructions from the Russian embassy.

At the urgent request of M. Constantine, the French ambassador at Constantinople, the government has ordered a cruiser to proceed to Alexandria immediately.

Armenians Fought Hard

Constantinople, April 17.—No confirmation yet has been received here of the reported killing of two American missionaries in Adana. The latest in-

formation is that the young men had shouldered their share of the responsibility with a vengeance. They were into the fight for all they were worth. Not only were they strenuously striving to obtain the financial assistance of all their comrades and acquaintances but per-

sonally they were subscribing just as generously as their circumstances permitted.

To prove the truth of this statement attention was drawn to the result of the young men's banquet held on Friday night. There had been sixty-five in attendance. When the call was made every man at the board had pledged himself to sums from \$100 to \$1,000. He was of the opinion that this was a conclusive refutation of the argument that had been advanced by some people that the citizens who might be expected to derive the most benefit from the proposed structure were indifferent.

"So far from being indifferent," Mr. Wilcox said, "they are, as they ought to be, the most enthusiastic of the crowd. They are devoting their spare time, for the post part, exclusively to helping us, not only in the canvass, but in actual work around the tent and otherwise. You may say for me, if you will, that the boys are doing their best. Of course they cannot contribute as much as the business men. It would be absurd to expect that. But to allege that they are not interested in a movement which is for their benefit is to circulate a canard."

After referring to the privy council decision they add: "We are advised that any court would hold that the order-in-council is equivalent to a lease, and being prior in date to Mr. Ludgate's lease, the city's right to the island is paramount. If this is correct, why should the city pay \$315,000 to buy their own property? We are of opinion that the lease to Ludgate, having been granted under a misapprehension of the true facts of the case, the Dominion government would probably feel inclined to cancel the lease if urged to do so by the council. We think that any commercial undertaking would seriously damage the value of Stanley park, and that turning the place into a second Coney Island would be equally if not more detrimental. There are many miles of waterfront on Burrard inlet available for elevators or any other commercial purposes."

In a letter to the mayor the park commissioners say: "Deadman's Island was formerly part of Stanley park, and we have the best of reasons for thinking that it still rightfully belongs to the city as being a portion of the original grant. We have been legally advised that the Ludgate lease is invalid on the reason that the original order-in-council covered the whole of the military reserve."

After referring to the privy council decision they add: "We are advised that any court would hold that the order-in-council is equivalent to a lease, and being prior in date to Mr. Ludgate's lease, the city's right to the island is paramount. If this is correct, why should the city pay \$315,000 to buy their own property? We are of opinion that the lease to Ludgate, having been granted under a misapprehension of the true facts of the case, the Dominion government would probably feel inclined to cancel the lease if urged to do so by the council. We think that any commercial undertaking would seriously damage the value of Stanley park, and that turning the place into a second Coney Island would be equally if not more detrimental. There are many miles of waterfront on Burrard inlet available for elevators or any other commercial purposes."

We, therefore, urge the council to have nothing whatever to do with Mr. Ludgate or his proposals, and to do nothing which would in any way strengthen his claim to the island. On the contrary, we would urge the council to take the most active steps to maintain the city's rights and by taking a firm stand to regain a property of great value which rightfully belongs to the people of Vancouver and for which Mr. Ludgate practically paid nothing. In the past the city council under the leadership of Mr. Garden offered most determined opposition to the encroachments of Mr. Ludgate, and we trust the present council will be equally strenuous in their opposition to any needless sacrifice of the city's just rights."

C. S. Wilcox and his executive expressed their gratification at such evidence of interest in their efforts. They assured their well-wisher that the milk would be most acceptable. And so the ladies, in preparing the daily luncheons and other repasts, will have milk free of charge henceforth.

Another striking incident was related. One of the heaviest contributors called at the marquis and asked what progress was being made. When he heard of the strides the clock was making he announced that he would like to subscribe another \$100 in the name of his three-months-old child.

The Bible classes of the city are evincing active concern in the movement. The workers were gratified yesterday to receive pledges from two of these institutions. One of \$175 emanated from the Harmony Hall organization and another of \$270 came from the Baratas.

Last evening a large crowd was entertained by Mr. Wilcox, who gave an illustrated lecture from Dr. Humber's office, Government street, a series of stereopticon views being thrown on a canvas stretched on the building opposite. The pictures were of Y. M. C. A. buildings in different cities of the United States and Canada and of features of the work undertaken by the organization. The speaker explained the aims and objects of the institution and convincingly showed that the purpose of the campaign in progress was one of the worthiest that could be conceived.

In all the churches today sermons will be delivered of interest to young

men, the Y. M. C. A. management having requested the pastors to lend the movement their help in this manner. None have refused, in fact they were unanimous in cheerfully acceding to the suggestion.

In Memory of Joan Dunsmuir.

After the day's totals had been recorded last night a number of large subscriptions were received, among which was one of \$1,000 in memory of Joan Oliver Dunsmuir by Mary Croft.

Yesterday's subscriptions by teams:

D. R. Ker \$ 7,200
A. Lee 1,300
C. A. Field 3,000
R. L. Drury 4,750
W. A. Gleason 480
E. W. Whittington 1,428
D. McIntosh 520
George Carter 450
R. B. McMicking 8,362

R. C. Horn 750

Woman's Auxiliary \$ 28,250
Young men's contributions by teams:
Invincible (Vale) \$ 3,000
Tykes (Shorty) 217
Beavers (Sweeney) 195
Nemos (Mason) 265
Shamrocks (McGregor) 210
Skunkies (Campbell) 135
Rustlers (Clearhue) 210
Boosters (Isler) 675
Dreadnoughts (Long) 675

Grand total \$ 34,159

The individual subscriptions reported by the citizens' committee up to the present time are as follows:

David Spencer, Limited, \$2,500; Robert Erskine, \$30; R. G. Howell, \$100; J. Langford, \$25; W. C. Cronk, \$25; Jno. A. Grant, \$100; Edward Parsons, \$50; P. R. Brown, \$100; T. R. Davis, \$100; Frank C. Cusack, \$1,000; John Bros., \$1,000; Henry Oswald Litchfield, \$12; J. L. Grimison, \$10; Harry Fuller, \$100; Justin Gilbert, \$50; Capt. J. C. Foote, \$10; A. Friend, \$10; J. M. Mellis, \$25; Cash, \$10; Harry V. Jones, \$50; W. A. Jones, \$25; Harris & Smith, \$75; F. Clark, \$40; Jas. E. Painter & Sons, \$100; T. J. Molynex, \$20; Fred Burridge, \$20; Wm. W. Northcott, \$100; Alex. Wilson, \$50; N. Shakespeare, \$100.

Among the gifts to the young men's fund reported at the luncheon yesterday were the following: Robert Hillis, \$100; R. W. Clark, \$100; Thomas West, \$10; William Clay, \$10; Hugh Clarke, \$10; W. McGregor, \$10; Frank Butcher, \$10; Chris L. Haworth, \$5; G. H. Agnew, \$10; Alex. Ingram, \$10; A. Trevor Bennett, \$30; R. S. Rendall, \$10; Robt. Clark, \$20; R. R. Taylor, \$200; D. Whithier, \$25; G. Agnew, \$20; O. Barton, \$20; R. N. Beckwith, \$20; Winnie Ware, \$16; Adolf Carss, \$8; Winnie Lee, \$5; Allan Dunn, \$5; N. P. Larsen, \$5; Percy McKay, \$5; Mrs. E. Wattelet, \$1; Amy Skinner, \$1; A. C. Laflont, \$1; G. R. Sheppard, \$5; A. W. Lewis, \$25.

Ladies' Fund

The ladies' fund has been augmented as appended:

Previously acknowledged, \$385; Mrs.

(Continued on Page Three).

♦♦♦♦♦ QUID LEONE FORTIUS ♦♦♦♦♦

The night is full of darkness and doubt,
The stars are dim and the Hunters out.
The waves begin to wrestle and moan,
The Lion stands by his shore alone
And sends to the bounds of Earth and Sea
First low notes of the thunder to be,
Then East and West, through the vastness grim,
The whelps of the Lion answer him.
—R. J. Alexander, in the spectator, some years ago.

♦♦♦♦♦ ♦♦♦♦♦

TIE-UP THREATENED OF TRAFFIC ON LAKES

Test of Strength Expected To Come This Week, When Many Boats Sail

♦♦♦♦♦ ♦♦♦♦♦

Buffalo, April 17.—Only two boats got away from here today for upper lake ports, and they carried union crews. They were the Chicago, of the Western Transit Line, and the Wissahickon, of the Anchor Line.

The first genuine test of strength of the union marine men will come next week, when a large number of boats will start from Buffalo, as well as other lake ports. Union leaders declare that the strike will be hard-fought, and that they will tie up lake traffic as it has not been in years.

A referendum vote will probably be taken on Monday by the firemen, seamen, cooks and stewards on the question of a formal strike order. As the men have been forbidden to sign on lake carriers' association boats, the issuance of the strike order will not change the situation.

♦♦♦♦♦ ♦♦♦♦♦

PACIFIC EMPRESSES

Summer Schedule Arranged To Make Them Arrive at Vancouver On Sundays

♦♦♦♦♦ ♦♦♦♦♦

Vancouver, April 17.—The Vancouver office of the C. P. R. Pacific steamers today received notification of another change in the schedule of the white Empresses operating between Vancouver, Yokohama, Shanghai and Hong Kong, which will give a boat every three weeks. The feature of the change, however, is that during the spring and summer the Empresses will all reach Vancouver on Sundays, this arrangement being made to enable passengers going through to the United Kingdom to connect with the Atlantic Empresses which sail every Friday. Under the new time table passengers from the Orient will reach Vancouver on Sunday, giving them ample time to make the trip across the continent and catch the Atlantic liners at Quebec the following Friday.

♦♦♦♦♦ ♦♦♦♦♦

Holland and Venezuela

The Hague, April 17.—de Jesus Paul, the special Venezuelan envoy, announced tonight that a protocol restoring good relations between Holland and Venezuela will be signed on Monday. No concession has been made for the present by the Venezuelan government as regards the modification of its previous legislation, particularly in reference to the thirty percent additional duties on products from the Antilles. It has only been stipulated that reciprocal relations may be re-established immediately on the ratification of the protocol, and that the treaty of commerce and navigation be subsequently submitted to examination by plenipotentiaries of the two countries at Caracas, and be signed if an agreement is reached.

♦♦♦♦♦ ♦♦♦♦♦

(Continued on Page Three).

♦♦♦♦♦ ♦♦♦♦♦

troops evidently are collecting at Spartakules, where they should number not less than seven thousand by tomorrow, with reinforcements that are coming from Adrianople. Within a day or two the committee will have between 15,000 and 20,000 men within striking distance of Constantinople, where the mutinous garrison, having practically discarded its officers and all discipline, certainly will not be able to offer resistance, if indeed any attempt at resistance is made.

Will Impose Conditions.

It is believed that the Salonican battalions on their arrival here will demand the fulfilment of several conditions, which the Sultan and the new government will find it impossible to reject.

The advance of the soldiers has greatly impressed the public and it is expected that some changes will be made among the government officials.

It is rumored that the commission has not been successful of impressing the leaders of the Young Turks, who also rejected the explanation of flight as counting for the absence from the deputation of deputies from Salonican. Another deputation, composed of twenty-five members is leaving tonight to convey to the troops the assurances of the chamber that there has been no infringement of the constitution which still rules. The situation undoubtedly is grave. Owing to the tension of the public mind the slightest incident may provoke a conflagration, while the news from the provinces possibly may arouse race prejudices, which up to the present have been dormant in the city.

Another Mutiny.

The artillery at Hademek mutinied during the night. Seizing some of their officers and compelling others to don the uniforms of privates, they entrained for Constantinople to the number of 1,200 in order to assure themselves that the constitution was being maintained, and that the Sultan was alive. They were met at the depot by a Salonican chasseur, who was believed to be an officer in disguise. They marched to the war office, where they were entertained with refreshments, afterwards proceeding to parliament. Here they listened to reassuring speeches by the acting president of the chamber and several prominent deputies. In the public square facing the house of parliament, prayers were offered and the Sultan was cheered. The whole scene was most dramatic, but passed off with order. The men subsequently returned to the war office, where they were entertained with refreshments, afterwards proceeding to parliament. Here they listened to reassuring speeches by the acting president of the chamber and several prominent deputies. In the public square facing the house of parliament, prayers were offered and the Sultan was cheered. The whole scene was most dramatic, but passed off with order. The men subsequently returned to the war office, where they were entertained with refreshments, afterwards proceeding to parliament. Here they listened to reassuring speeches by the acting president of the chamber and several prominent deputies. In the public square facing the house of parliament, prayers were offered and the Sultan was cheered. The whole scene was most dramatic, but passed off with order. The men subsequently returned to the war office, where they were entertained with refreshments, afterwards proceeding to parliament. Here they listened to reassuring speeches by the acting president of the chamber and several prominent deputies. In the public square facing the house of parliament, prayers were offered and the Sultan was cheered. The whole scene was most dramatic, but passed off with order. The men subsequently returned to the war office, where they were entertained with refreshments, afterwards proceeding to parliament. Here they listened to reassuring speeches by the acting president of the chamber and several prominent deputies. In the public square facing the house of parliament, prayers were offered and the Sultan was cheered. The whole scene was most dramatic, but passed off with order. The men subsequently returned to the war office, where they were entertained with refreshments, afterwards proceeding to parliament. Here they listened to reassuring speeches by the acting president of the chamber and several prominent deputies. In the public square facing the house of parliament, prayers were offered and the Sultan was cheered. The whole scene was most dramatic, but passed off with order. The men subsequently returned to the war office, where they were entertained with refreshments, afterwards proceeding to parliament. Here they listened to reassuring speeches by the acting president of the chamber and several prominent deputies. In the public square facing the house of parliament, prayers were offered and the Sultan was cheered. The whole scene was most dramatic, but passed off with order. The men subsequently returned to the war office, where they were entertained with refreshments, afterwards proceeding to parliament. Here they listened to reassuring speeches by the acting president of the chamber and several prominent deputies. In the public square facing the house of parliament, prayers were offered and the Sultan was cheered. The whole scene was most dramatic, but passed off with order. The men subsequently returned to the war office, where they were entertained with refreshments, afterwards proceeding to parliament. Here they listened to reassuring speeches by the acting president of the chamber and several prominent deputies. In the public square facing the house of parliament, prayers were offered and the Sultan was cheered. The whole scene was most dramatic, but passed off with order. The men subsequently returned to the war office, where they were entertained with refreshments, afterwards proceeding to parliament. Here they listened to reassuring speeches by the acting president of the chamber and several prominent deputies. In the public square facing the house of parliament, prayers were offered and the Sultan was cheered. The whole scene was most dramatic, but passed off with order. The men subsequently returned to the war office, where they were entertained with refreshments, afterwards proceeding to parliament. Here they listened to reassuring speeches by the acting president of the chamber and several prominent deputies. In the public square facing the

WEDDING PRESENTS



Are much more appreciable if they are useful as well as ornamental. Why not give

A Gas Range?

VICTORIA GAS CO., LTD.

Cor. Fort and Langley Streets.

WM. WHYTE VISITS
QUALICUM LAKE

C. P. R. Official Enthusiastic
Over Future of Vancouver
Island

We have some very handsome ranges in stock. A good gas cooking apparatus would be just the permanent, useful gift the average April bride would like to possess.

William Whyte, second vice-president of the C. P. R., returned last night from a trip to Little Qualicum where he inspected the land clearing operations in progress, more optimistic than ever about the future of Vancouver Island as a farming area. During the present summer Mr. Whyte stated that 400 acres would be cleared on the borders of Qualicum lake. This will be divided into twenty-acre sections and then placed on the market. It is unlikely that further clearing operations will be undertaken on the island during the present year.

The C. P. R., Mr. Whyte stated, had already received several inquiries about this land. The inquiries were coming early altogether from the old country, from retired naval and military men who were anxious to secure homesteads yielding a little profit. As fast as the land is cleared it will become settled, and Mr. Whyte is sanguine that the newcomers will be of a most desirable character who will play no small part in upbuilding Vancouver Island.

When asked about the possibility of the E. & N. being extended to the north end of the island, Mr. Whyte was somewhat reticent. He gave a definite impression, however, that the work would be undertaken eventually. The roadbed to the north would not be a very difficult one to lay, he said, and would run close to the coast line. The route which would be followed had not yet been surveyed but a reconnaissance had been made.

Work on the E. & N. extension is now being actively advanced in the direction of French creek. Between two and three miles of track is already laid and the ties are arriving for the completion of further mileage. The Railway Commission has yet to approve the route of the extension from the Alberni end and Mr. Whyte was unable to say definitely if the work would be rushed on this part during the summer. He stated, however, that he thought it highly probable that operations out of Alberni would be well under way by June or July, and it is understood that tenders will shortly be invited for the construction work which will cost close upon two million dollars.

Mr. Whyte expressed surprise that the settlers along the line of the E. & N. were not showing particular activity in improving their land. The land, he said, was of an exceedingly rich character, and he could not understand why the settlers did not awaken to the opportunities ready to their hands. If each homesteader did his share of the development work the island would show great advancement in a few years time.

The land which the C. P. R. is clearing in the Qualicum lake district is of a very fertile character says Mr. Whyte. In parts the soil is light and only useful for the cultivation of fruit, but in many parts cereals could be raised.

Throughout the interview Mr. Whyte kept reverting to the wonderful possibilities of Vancouver Island and seemed utterly unable to comprehend why the inhabitants did not make a fuller use of the advantages which lay all around them. Of its ultimate development and the full utilization of the riches in which it abounds, Mr. Whyte displays optimism second to none.

On his trip to Little Qualicum yesterday Mr. Whyte was accompanied by H. E. Beasley, superintendent of the E. & N., D. C. Cameron, a prominent Winnipeg lumber man, and Mrs. Harvey of Winnipeg. The party travelled from Wellington to Little Qualicum by automobile, the roads being in a most enjoyable character. Mr. Whyte remains here until tomorrow, when he leaves for Vancouver on his return journey to Winnipeg.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

Certificates of Military Instruction
Have Been Issued—Parade
Next Sunday

Lieut.-Col. Hall, commander of the Fifth Regiment, issues orders as follows:

1. Militia order—The following extract from M. O. 69, paragraph 3, March 25th, 1908, is published for general information:

Certificates of military instruction have been granted as under:

Lieut. T. D. Vetch, 5th Regiment, C. A. corps, short course, sub-class, garrison artillery branch; Lieut. H. H. Woollson, 5th Regiment, C. A. corps, short course, sub-class, garrison artillery branch; Lieut. P. T. Stern, 5th Regiment, C. A. corps, short course, sub-class, garrison artillery branch; C. S. M. J. Carson, 5th Regiment, C. A. corps, short course, staff sergeant class, garrison artillery branch; Sergt. G. S. Carr, 5th Regiment, C. A. corps, short course, staff sergeant class, garrison artillery branch; Sergt. G. H. Swarbrick, 5th Regiment, C. A. corps, short course, sergeant class, garrison artillery branch; Corp. W. C. Thompson, 5th Regiment, C. A. corps, short course, sergeant class, garrison artillery branch; Corp. H. Mathews, 5th Regiment, C. A. corps, short course, corporal class, garrison artillery branch; Corp. H. R. Selfe, 5th Regiment, C. A. corps, short course, corporal class, garrison artillery branch; Gr. F. B. Elworthy, 5th Regiment, C. A. corps, short course, corporal class, garrison artillery branch; Gr. W. B. Gordon, 5th Regiment, C. A. corps, short course, sergeant class, garrison artillery branch; Gr. H. O. Savage, 5th Regiment, C. A. corps, short course, sergeant class, garrison artillery branch; Gr. W. J. Wilby, 5th Regiment, C. A. corps, short course, sergeant class, garrison artillery branch; Gr. A. G. Morey, 5th Regiment, C. A. corps, short course, corporal class, garrison artillery branch; Gr. T. Osborn, 5th Regiment, C. A. corps, short course, corporal class, garrison artillery branch; Gr. D. Rochfort, 5th Regiment, C. A. corps, short course, corporal class, garrison artillery branch; Gr. J. E. Sears, 5th Regiment, C. A. corps, short course, corporal class, garrison artillery branch.

2. Equipment regulations—Copies of the regulations for the equipment of the Canadian militia have been received, and may be obtained by O. C. companies from the adjutant. These will be taken on charge and officers will make themselves familiar with the contents of same.

3. Range officer—Co-Sergt.-Major R. M. Lorimer will act as range officer at Clover Point range on Saturday the 24th instant.

4. Parade—The regiment will parade at the drill hall on Sunday, April 25th

10 Cent
Parcel Delivery

The public claim that our
is the greatest convenience of the
age. This service is yours for the
small sum of ten cents within the
city limits and fifteen cents in out-
lying districts for a package weighing
from one to ten pounds. Be
sure that the name, address and
street number is legibly written.
Then

Phone 129

We do the rest.

THE VICTORIA TRANSFER CO.
Open day and night.

VISITOR IMPRESSED BY
AIR OF PROSPERITY

Montrealer Here Looking After
Interests of Stave Lake
Power Company

A. R. Doble, secretary to Sir Edward Clouston, president of the Bank of Montreal, is paying a visit to Victoria, his presence in the west, where he is for the first time, being partly on business and partly on pleasure. Mr. Doble is looking after the interests of Montreal financiers, who recently floated \$2,500,000 worth of bonds in connection with the Stave Lake Power company. This enterprise has been floated for the purpose of delivering power to Vancouver and New Westminster during the next eighteen months, and extensive operations in connection with the undertaking will soon be afoot. In connection with this important enterprise it is interesting to note that it marks an era in the development of British Columbia. Inasmuch as the entire capital for financing the scheme is derived from eastern Canadian sources, closely allied to the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. Doble when seen at the Empress hotel last night expressed great enthusiasm over the impressions gathered from his first visit to the west. Victoria he was unable as yet to give an opinion of, but of Vancouver he stated that though having widely travelled in the east, he had never seen a city so much building was in progress. The harbor of the Terminal City he described as splendid, only marred by a bad entrance, which he thought could be improved by dredging.

The general air of prosperity in British Columbia and the optimism of the inhabitants forcibly impressed themselves on the Montrealer.

Asked what he considered the results of the wheat movement west would have upon the development of the country, he gave his opinion that it would undoubtedly mean that Vancouver would become a great shipping port. The heavy grade over the Rockies, he said, might prove a barrier in the movement of grain at first, but this would doubtless be overcome by the enterprise of the C. P. R. in the improvement work now being undertaken in the mountains.

Mr. Doble will remain here until tomorrow, when he returns to Vancouver to complete his business. Sir Edward Clouston, whose secretary he is, is at present in England.

W. & J. WILSON

1221 GOVERNMENT STREET

The Hat Question?



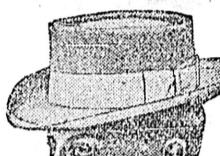
Can be easily solved here in our splendid collection, the largest and smartest headwear gathering in Victoria. A wide choice for the discriminating wearer. All the newest and most becoming blocks in black, which always enjoys its share of popularity among dignified dressers, and all the leading shades. We quote a few from the many:

SILK HATS—Heath's and Christy's latest models, \$6.00 to \$8.00

STIFF HATS—Heath's, Scott's, Stetson's, Christy's and Mallory's, from \$2.50 to \$5.00

SOFT HATS—All the very newest shades; \$2.50 to \$5.00

PANAMA HATS—A fine selection, trimmed and blocked to suit; \$5.00 to \$20.00



Hats for Young Men

An exceptionally nifty line of the very smartest and sauciest "College" creations, in all the new shades, "Laurel," "Emerald" "Acorn," etc. Properly priced.

STRAW BOATERS—All the newest ideas in English Rustic Straws, fine Sennet Straw Sailors of Brigham Hopkins and Co., of Baltimore, Christy's, etc., ranging in price from \$1.00 to \$5.00

ENGLISH CAPS—A fresh consignment just received. All the swellest shapes in "Golf," "Homburg" and "Ravenscroft" styles; some lined with silk, others unlined with good sweatband; "Lovat's" mixtures, this season's browns and greens with ultra smart overcheck, a cap to match or harmonize well with every tweed spring suit; prices 75c to \$2.50

WILSONS
MEN'S FURNISHERS

JAS. H. TOMLINSON, GOVERNMENT STREET, OPPOSITE SPENCER'S

I Want Your Shoe
Business

I want a trial anyway, not for the profit on your first pair, but to make you a permanent customer. I am willing to forego most of the profit to do this. So cut out this advertisement, and it will entitle you to a 10 per cent reduction on anything you need in the store. All our goods are marked in plain figures, at live and let live prices, and I guarantee all my shoes, so you don't risk one cent. That's fair, isn't it?

This Offer is on Our Entire Stock

The Faultless Fitting "DOROTHY DODD" for Ladies, and the World Famous



Walk-Over

SHOE FOR MEN

Read Carefully These Special Prices for Monday and Tuesday

LADIES' FINE VICI KID SLIPPERS, three straps, medium heels. Regular \$2. For \$1.40

MEN'S PATENT COLT SKIN BLUCHER CUT LACED BOOTS, made by Marsh & Hartt. Regular price \$5.50. For \$4.10

BOYS' STRONG SCHOOL BOOTS, Slugged S in sole. Sizes 1 to 5. Regular \$2.25, for \$1.65

MEN'S BOX CALF BLUCHER CUT LACED BOOTS, leather lined, Good-year welted, double soles. Regular price \$4.75

LADIES' BOX CALF LACED BOOTS, low heel, good stout shoe for big girls. Regular \$2.25, for \$1.65

LADIES' FINE VICI KID BOOTS, blucher cut, patent toe cap. Regular \$2.25, for \$1.65

Jas. H. Tomlinson & Co.

(Successors to Ideal Shoe Store)

Government Street, Opposite Spencer's
BOX 290

WEDDING PRESENTS

A Gas Range?

We have some very handsome ranges in stock. A good gas cooking apparatus would be just the permanent, useful gift the average April bride would like to possess.

VICTORIA GAS CO., LTD.

Corner Fort and Langley Streets.

Canned Vegetables

Of unexcelled quality—Such brands as CANADA'S PRIDE and QUAKER at attractive prices:

EARLY JUNE PEAS, per tin.....	10¢
SUGAR CORN, per tin.....	10¢
GOLDEN WAX BEANS, per tin.....	10¢
TOMATOES, per large tin.....	12½¢
PUMPKIN, per large tin.....	12½¢

The Family Cash Grocery

Telephone 312 Corner Yates and Douglas Streets

CAST INTO DARKNESS BUT FOR EDDY'S MATCHES

PASSENGERS IN THE SHIPWRECKED STEAMER "REPUBLIC" WERE RESCUED BY THE USE OF THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND EDDY'S MATCHES

ALWAYS EVERYWHERE IN CANADA ASK FOR EDDY'S MATCHES

OUR POLICY

Is to conduct a large decorating business upon business principles. We employ no apprentices, no decorators of inferior ability. We do good honest work at reasonable prices and use none but the best materials.

MELLOR BROS., LTD.

Telephone 812 708 Fort Street

Headquarters For Choice Nursery Stock

CHERRIES! CHERRIES!

The sorts which make Victoria and Vancouver Island famous as a cherry-producing country.

Olivet, Belle Magnifique and English Morello. The real money makers for the commercial fruit grower. We have the genuine stock of the above, and of course all the other leading varieties, such as Lambert, Royal Anne, Bing, etc. in the very finest trees which good cultural methods can produce, and we have lots of them to choose from.

Largest and best assorted stock in the country, both in fruit and ornamental trees.

10 per cent cash discount on all orders above \$10.00.

Catalogue and Price List free for the asking.

THE New England Hotel and Restaurant GOVERNMENT STREET

Established over 50 years.

M. & L. YOUNG, Proprietors.

Telephone 161

TAKE HALL'S SARSAPARILLA AND KEEP WELL

It is composed of Sarsaparilla, White Dock, Stillingia, Prickly Ash, Iodides Potassium and Iron with other equal valuable remedies.

A POWERFUL PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD

Best known preparation to banish pimples, blotches, salt rheum, ring worm, ulcers, scrofula, etc.

100 FULL DOSES.....\$1.00

HALL & CO. Central Drug Store

N.E. Corner Yates and Douglas. Tel. 201.

Summer Hats

All the new blocks for young men in the latest green and chamois shades—ultra smart hats at popular prices.

PANAMA HATS

Our experts thoroughly understand the business of cleaning and blocking Panamas. Why not send us your Panama? For a small expenditure we can make it good as new.

F.A. GOWEN Amalgamated **T.B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.**

The Gentlemen's Store - - - 1112 Government Street.

**UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE NAVY LEAGUE****A Public Meeting**

Will be Held in the Victoria Theatre

Wednesday Evening, April 21

At 8 o'clock.

CHAIRMAN—His Worship the Mayor.

SPEAKERS—Clive Phillips-Wolley (President Navy League), His Honor Judge Lampman, William Blakemore.

Hon. Richard McBride (Premier of British Columbia) has promised to attend and take part in the meeting.

Arrangements have been made by which seats can be reserved without charge, on application at the Box Office of the Theatre, which will be open for that purpose on Monday morning, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock.

The Following Musical Programme Will Be Rendered:

Song—"Sons of the Sea" Mr. J. G. Brown
Song—"The Land of Hope and Glory" Mrs. Melville Parry
Song—"Rule Britannia" Mr. George Phillips
(Accompanied by Capt. Crawford, R.N., and a chorus of Bluejackets).

Song—"There's a King in the Land Today" Mr. Harry Davis
Song—"Brothers of Jack Tar" Mrs. Duncan Campbell
Song—"Red, White and Blue" Mr. Herbert Kent
Accompanist—Mrs. Hermann Robertson.

Stewart Williams, E. E. Hardwick,
STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Duly instructed by Mrs. E. A. James, will sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION

At her residence, 1004 Pemberton Road, on

Tuesday and Wednesday

April 27th and 28th

Commencing Each Day at 2 o'clock

The whole of her Handsome and Nearly New

Household Furniture and Effects

Comprising Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Ostermoor Mattresses, Handsome Upright Grand Piano by Morris, Planola and Records, Mahogany Furniture, Mission Oak Dining Room Furniture, Birds-eye Maple Bed Room Furniture, etc.

The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams

Maynard & Son
AUCTIONEERS

We will hold our usual weekly sale at sales rooms, 1314 Broad street, on

TUESDAY, 2 P.M.

DRY GOODS, Etc.

Consisting of men's suit lengths, Oxford shirting, fancy shirting, skirtings, dress tweed, blue melton, blue serge, gingham, flannelette, fancy duck, dress plaid, black and white muslin, crepon shirting, table linen, valises, men's pants, men's suits, rugs, ladies' hose, ladies' handkerchiefs, men's white shirts, ladies' dresses, waist skirts, wool jackets, Tam O'Shanters, men's hats, caps, shoes, child's slippers, ladies' vests, drawers, belt holders, mouth organs, sweaters, men's cardigan jackets, hat and blouse pins, men's underwear, ladies' parasols, belt buckles, fancy pillows, white and grey blankets, ladies' straw hats, quilts, sox, ladies' gloves, belts, corsets, men's shirts, ties, ladies' collars, towels, elastic, spool cotton, pipes, purses, lace curtains, valuing, lace, embroidery, mirrors, ribbons, comforters, men's suits, etc., etc. On view Monday afternoon.

On view Monday afternoon.

Maynard & Son, Auctioneers

1420 Douglas Street.

Near City Hall.

Phone 718.

Maynard & Son
AUCTIONEERS

Instructed, we will sell without reserve at

582 HILLSIDE AVE.
Cor. Rock Bay Ave., Rock Bay,

on **FRIDAY, 23rd**

2 p.m.
All the WELL KEPT

Furniture and Effects

Contained in this two-storey brick house. Full particulars later.

MAYNARD & SON, AUCTIONEER

Maynard & Son
AUCTIONEERS

Having hauled from Dallas Road to sales room, 1314 Broad street, for convenience of sale, we will sell on

THURSDAY

2 p.m.

Well kept and desirable

Furniture and Effects

In this sale will be some very fine pieces of walnut furniture. Full particulars later.

MAYNARD & SON, AUCTIONEERS

SHERIFF'S SALE

Under and by virtue of a warrant of execution issued out of the County Court, Holden at Victoria, and to me directed, and action—Percy Richardson v. W. E. Williams I have seized and taken possession of certain Montreal Carburetor Air Gas Machines for house lighting and cooking and will offer the same for sale at public auction at the Factory, No. 831 Flisguard street, on Tuesday next, April 29th, at 10:30 a.m.

Terms of sale cash. The attention of owners and builders is drawn to these machines and all interested thereof are invited to inspect them. If asked, the same can be seen at the Factory, No. 831 Flisguard street.

F. G. RICHARDS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Victoria, April 15th, 1909.

REVIVAL IN REAL ESTATE MARKET

Another Suburban Tract Subdivided and Now Offered For Sale

That there are signs of a revival in the real estate market must be self-evident to any person.

It is gratifying to note that this revival is not due to outside, but to inside causes. It has not been brought about by announcements from big corporations, but to the natural growth of population and the demands of ordinary business.

Business blocks are being erected, and others are contemplated, because they are needed and can be filled when available. Residential lots are being bought not so much for speculation as for building purposes. To the observant man it is apparent that a very large number of what were vacant lots a year ago are vacant lots no longer and gradually, but surely, houses of every description are creeping towards the city limits. It will not be long before desirable residential lots will become so scarce that those available must advance considerably in price and new subdivisions placed on the market. This latter fact is made very evident this morning by the placing on the market of that very attractive piece of property on Hillside avenue, between the Orphanage and the reservoir. This reservoir will undoubtedly be a feature in the building up of that section. An immense number of houses have been built in that section this year and as hundreds of people every Sunday visit the reservoir, the public is beginning to realize the beauty of a portion of the city that had long been overlooked. The sale of this really beautiful property will no doubt attract wide attention.

MASTER OF CENTURY
MAKING A VISIT

Capt. Downey Arrived by Princess Charlotte Yesterday to Make a Brief Stay

Capt. Downey, master of the British steamer Century, which is loading a million feet of lumber at Millside on the Fraser river for Australia, arrived by the steamer Princess Charlotte yesterday in company with Mrs. H. C. Brewster of this city, his sister, who made the trip from here to Comox and Millside on the steamer. Captain Downey will make a brief visit with H. C. Brewster, M.P.P., and Mrs. Brewster while his steamer is loading. He was in command of the steamer Aeon when that vessel was wrecked on Christmas Island and did some work on that occasion which won him much praise.

OBITUARY NOTICES**McBride.**

There died at St. Joseph's hospital yesterday morning John McBride of Nelson, B.C. He came here to undergo an operation for cancer. His remains were removed to W. B. Smith's undertaking parlors and will be shipped on Monday's boat en route to Nelson for burial.

June.

The infant son of Mr. June of 935 Caledonia avenue, died yesterday. The funeral will take place on Monday from W. B. Smith's undertaking parlor on Yates street. The interment will be at Ross Bay.

Lynch.

George Abbin, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, Esquimalt, died yesterday, aged 4 months. The funeral will take place tomorrow (Monday) from the residence at \$45 and from St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church, Esquimalt, at 9 o'clock. The interment will be at Ross Bay.

Kennedy.

At Toronto a week ago died Reuben J. Kennedy, who had been a resident of that city for 35 years. Mr. Kennedy was born at Aurora, Ont., in 1837, and in 1862 he joined the gold rush to Cariboo, where he remained until 1867, afterwards returning to Ontario. He was owner of much property in Toronto.

SOLDIERS KILL MANY OFFICERS

(Continued from Page One.)

Kept in Ignorance.

The difficulty at Salonika and other centres in Macedonia is that the various populations have been unable to learn the significance of Tuesday's revolution at Constantinople, owing to the censorship of all dispatches by the organs representing the committee of union and progress hence the general disquiet in the provinces. Furthermore press telegrams from Salonika which have been received here represented that the troops and public were reassured, whereas the contrary was the case. The latest information is to the effect that the Albanians are wavering, while the southern Albanians, who at first decided to send contingents to Constantinople, have now abandoned that plan.

Takes Optimistic View.

Berlin, April 17.—The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung takes a rather optimistic view of the Turkish situation. It says: "Possibly when the troops who have hastened to Constantinople obtain the conviction that the constitution is in no danger, the crisis will be peacefully settled. Germany, the same as the whole of Europe, has only one interest, that authority be quickly restored and secur-

HAIR SOFT AS SILK.

New Scientific Treatment Kills Dandruff Germs, and Makes Hair Soft.

It is an accepted fact, a proven fact, that dandruff is a germ disease; and it is also a demonstrated fact that Newbro's Herpicide kills the dandruff germ. Without dandruff falling hair would stop, and thin hair will thicken. Herpicide not only kills the dandruff germ, but it also makes hair as soft as silk. It is the most delightful hair dressing made. It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and keeps it clean and healthy. Itching and irritation are instantly relieved, and permanently cured. There's nothing "just as good." Take no substitute. Ask for "Herpicide." Sold by leading druggists. Send 10¢ in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

One dollar bottles guaranteed. Cyrus F. Bowes, special agent.

Maynard & Son, Auctioneers

1420 Douglas Street.

Near City Hall.

Phone 718.

Campbell
"THE FASHION CENTRE"

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies Misses and Children

Campbell
"THE FASHION CENTRE"

Our Matchless Creations Need No Puff Nor Price Peculiarities!

A
CAMPBELL
SUNSHADE

To
The lady
Who desires to be
Well-dressed at little cost
CAMPBELL VALUES
Effect a very large saving
In the cost of
Dressing

DENT'S
LADIES'
GLOVES

\$1

The
Ladies'
Store

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.,

1010
Gov't
St.
LIMITED

FINE
FRENCH
GLOVES
1\$

Bright Days-Sunny Days
Now Comes Babies' Growing Days

BABIES ARE LIKE FLOWERS, they need lots of bright sunlight and fresh air to develop them and make them strong and beautiful. IS YOUR BABY getting its share of these beautiful Spring days? We have just placed in stock new arrivals of 1909 pattern Go-Carts and Baby Carriages, just what is needed for King Baby's Chariot. They are comfortable for baby and easy on the parents, and prices are most moderate. See these Go-Carts early and get first choice.

FOLDING GO-CART

Wood body and handles, wicker back, steel spring gearing, rubber tyred wheels. A neat light carrier, easy to take on car.

Cash Price

\$4.50

We show many designs in these carriers with wood and all-steel frames.

1909 FEATURES

Strong Construction,
Light Weight, Easy
Running, Low Prices.

CASH PRICE

\$18.90

**HIGH GRADE GO-CART**

Folding wicker baby, upholstered seat, back and sides. Steel gearing, light running, rubber tyred wheels with brake. Large folding hood, nickel trimmed. A beauty.

CASH PRICE

\$18.90

SMITH & CHAMPION

1420 Douglas Street.

Near City Hall.

Phone 718.

**The Popular London Dry Gin is
VICKERS' GIN**

BY SPECIAL WARRANT
OF APPOINTMENT



TO H.M. THE KING

D. O. ROBLIN, Toronto
Canadian Agent

BY SPECIAL WARRANT
OF APPOINTMENT



TO H.R.H.
THE PRINCE OF WALES

1909

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY COLONIST

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability
27 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents, if paid in advance. Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One year	\$5.00
Six months	2.50
Three months	1.25
London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street	

Sunday, April 18, 1909

SPLENDID PROGRESS

The progress made in the collection of funds for the proposed Y. M. C. A. building is exceedingly gratifying. Colonist readers cannot do better than give the subject a little consideration today. We appeal to all classes of citizens to give their aid. In Victoria there are many men of large means. To most of them personally Y. M. C. A. is of no direct advantage. They have their homes, where they are surrounded with all they require to make life enjoyable. They do not come in contact with those for whom such an institution, as that now appealing for assistance, is almost an absolute necessity. Some of them may have families; some of them may not; but whether they have or have not, their responsibility in the premises is the same.

Not very long ago a young man, who occasionally visited Victoria, was asked by the Colonist why he frequented a place where gambling was carried on. The answer he gave was to the following effect: When he came into town occasionally he wanted some place to spend his evenings; he did not care to spend them in a saloon; he did not wish to go to disreputable houses; he knew no one who would ask him to their homes, and so he sought the place where he would have companionship and a little amusement. He said he never risked much on a game, never more than enough to make things a little interesting. This may have been an extreme case, but there are no doubt numbers of young fellows who are utterly at a loss what to do with themselves when they are not working, and to the young fellow with time on his hands there are always temptations hard to resist. It seems to us to be the duty of those who have been fortunate enough to accumulate wealth to a greater or less extent, to do what they can to help young fellows situated as has been mentioned. Much depends upon the way in which a young fellow gets his start in this new country, not only for himself but for the community. The matured man with means looks to the young man with character and energy to carry on the work which he, in his day, performed; there ought to be reciprocity in this matter, and the young man has a right to ask that means will be provided whereby he may strengthen his character and develop a sturdy manhood.

A story is told of a man who was going out to assist in the organization of a Y. M. C. A. His daughter asked where he was going, and he replied that he was going out to do something to save the young men; whereupon the girl answered: "That's right, daddy dear, and while you are about it, save a nice young man for me." This originally appeared in the papers as a joke, but it has a big moral. The young men of this generation will be the husbands and fathers of the next, and we ask those of matured years, who pride themselves on being men of the world, if they do not think it would be a good thing to save as many nice young men as possible for the girls who are growing up in the community. We need not go into particulars, because men know what we mean. Neither need we add that the influence and the opportunities for training which a well-conducted Y. M. C. A. will ensure will do much to counteract the agencies for evil which are doing such a vast amount of harm in every community.

We look upon a Y. M. C. A. as an insurance for the business man, for its tendency is to improve the quality of the young men in his employ. There is no question at all that the James Bay Athletic association, working within its special sphere, has done a lot of good in this city, and the same is true of other athletic associations. But the field of these organizations is necessarily limited. They do not pretend to deal with the educational side of manly development. Moreover, they hold out inducements only to those who feel like making more or less of a specialty of athletics in one form or another. The Y. M. C. A. deals with all sides of a young man's character and offers opportunities for all-around development. Hence it does a work that no other organization is equipped to do. There are many young fellows in this city who need thrown around them just the sort of influence that a Y. M. C. A., properly equipped, is able to exert, and with some knowledge of what we are talking about, we tell the business men of this city that it is in every way desirable that the organization here should be put upon such a basis that it will prove a powerful attraction to those who are beginning a business life.

Then there are the young men themselves. They must feel the necessity for such an establishment. Just see what it means. A place where they can go and spend a pleasant evening

in reading, study or wholesome amusement, a place where they can develop themselves physically, a place where they can meet each other socially. Mankind are gregarious, and there is nothing much worse for a young fellow than to be isolated from companionship. Isolation leads to discouragement, to the formation of injurious habits; whereas, an opportunity to meet one's fellows stimulates a young man in every way. He is able to measure himself with others; he is able to rub off the rough corners of his nature; he is able to qualify himself for the activities of business and public life. The young men themselves are showing greater interest in the building fund. At the recent banquet every one of them subscribed to it. They are doing their full share.

That we are making no extravagant claims for the usefulness of the Y. M. C. A. is demonstrated by the history of the organization. Everywhere it is growing in influence and importance. Old buildings are being replaced by larger ones. New lines of activity are being exploited. The organization is recognized as one of the most valued of public institutions. A commercial traveler said that he had for years been a member of the Y. M. C. A. because he said it was an excellent thing to have a place in every city where he knew he would be welcome, where he could sit down and spend a quiet evening, or have a little athletic exercise and a good bath after it. He expressed his surprise that a city like Victoria was not provided with an up-to-date building, and he added that he did not believe Victorians understood how the organization was esteemed by everyday business men all over the country, or else they would house it as it ought to be housed.

GILBERT MALCOLM SPROAT.

Occasionally, and not half often enough, Mr. Gilbert Malcolm Sproat favors the Colonist and its readers with a letter. He never touches a subject without casting valuable light upon it; he never contributes to a discussion without telling something worth knowing. In certain lines he is a profound scholar, perhaps the most profound in the community. We take this opportunity of expressing appreciation of what he has done in the past and the hope that we shall hear from him on many occasions again.

In a letter from him which we printed yesterday he speaks of a book which he has written concerning the history of the Pacific Coast, but which he thinks it would not pay to publish. In common with a great many other people we would like to know something more about this. The work is sure to be valuable and it ought to be printed. The cost would not be very great and there are enough public-spirited people in the city to see that it would not be issued at a loss.

NAVAL BASES.

A correspondent thinks that the Board of Trade might have gone further on Friday in its resolution regarding a naval base at Esquimalt and asked the government to establish one at Halifax also. There is something to be said in favor of that view, but doubtless the mover of the resolution thought well to confine it to matters upon which the Board had already gathered information and upon which it had already expressed an opinion. It may be worth mentioning at this time, when there is a marked interest in anything pertaining to the navy, that more than a year ago the Board of Trade urged the Dominion government to provide a larger dry dock at Esquimalt than that now there, and gave as a reason for the request, among others, that the provision of a dock in which the largest ships of the navy could be repaired would be a valuable contribution to the naval defence of the Empire. The building of a ship or two, important though it would be, would not in the long run be comparable in point of utility to the establishment of naval bases on the Atlantic and the Pacific, where the largest ships could dock and be repaired and where all kinds of naval stores could be kept ready to meet all needs in the field.

The Colonist is wedded to no particular plan of naval defence. After Sir Edward Grey's notable speech it felt, in common with a great many people, that the proper thing to do was to offer to relieve the British taxpayer by paying for one or more Dreadnoughts. We do not say that such a course is not advisable. That to us seems to be a matter for the experts of the Admiralty to determine. If in the opinion of those best qualified to judge that is the way in which Canada can best co-operate with the Mother Country at the present time, the fact has only to be made known to call forth such an expression of opinion from the Atlantic to the Pacific as no political party could withstand, even if it desired to do so. But we distinguish between temporary action and a permanent contribution to Imperial defence. We hold that Canada ought to have two naval bases, one on each ocean frontier, and that these bases should be in every way up to date. There is talk about the re-establishment of Esquimalt as a headquarters of a squadron. A squadron of modern ships on this station will require docking and other facilities for repair and the keeping of stores under proper protection. If Great Britain is to furnish the ships, Canada ought to equip and maintain the base. This, it seems to us, would be a practical and business-like way of co-operating with the home authorities. We are not quite ready yet to build vessels of war in the Dominion and it will take some time

to get ready; but we are in a position to establish naval bases.

We advance this view not in any spirit of hostility to the government, but because we accept in good faith the resolution which the Prime Minister moved and the House of Commons unanimously adopted. It seems therefore eminently proper that everyone, who thinks he has any suggestions of value to offer in that connection, to make them public. For this reason we were glad that our correspondent made representations to us in regard to the action of the Board of Trade, and we feel very sure that the members of the Board would be of one mind only on the broader question as he presents it.

A short poem, which appears on the first page of the Colonist today, indicates how history repeats itself. The lines were written some years ago.

The revenue of Canada in the last fiscal year was \$83,100,525; the expenditure was \$113,060,181. The public debt on March 31st was \$307,312,322.

The Aerial League of the British Empire is the newest patriotic association. It proposes to build a dirigible airship and present it to the government for use in connection with military operations.

Men, women and children, with goods and chattels and in many cases comfortable bank accounts are coming into the Prairie Provinces in battalions. This is one of the few instances of a great northern trek. Hitherto people have moved to the west or to the south.

The Ottawa Journal cannot see how Lieut.-Governor Tweedie, of New Brunswick, can avoid immediate resignation. He certainly ought to vacate office or ask his ministers to do so. In the latter event it is difficult to suppose he could find any one to accept office.

Mr. Moreton Frewen, whose very interesting address before the Canadian Club, on the effect of the low price of silver on Oriental trade, will be recalled by many Victorians, writes to say that he will be in Victoria in the course of the next week or ten days. There is a distinct revival of interest in the future of silver as a money metal.

Mr. James K. Rebbeck sends us a letter in which he sets forth some very interesting facts relating to the capacity of British shipyards. It puts the case somewhat differently from the manner in which it has been presented in certain quarters in England. Mr. Rebbeck is exceptionally well informed upon all matters relating to shipbuilding.

Some people have a strange sense of humor. In Grand Rapids, Michigan, recently mourning badges of哀悼 were pinned to the doors of all the houses along two blocks. Naturally many of the residents, who were absent at the time, were seriously affected on seeing the emblems of woe. One lady fainted and falling to the sidewalk cut her head badly. A man was so prostrated that he was removed to a hospital for treatment.

Twenty-five young women in London are being instructed in Jiu-Jitsu so as to be able to cope with the police when next arrests of suffragettes are attempted. Lady Constance Lytton, who recently wrote a letter from gaol in her own blood, says she was attracted to the woman franchise movement by her love of washing, and finding washerwomen parading as suffragettes her sympathies went out to them.

The members of the Canadian Club will regret Lord Kitchener's inability to address them. The gallant general can speak as well as act. In the course of the Budget debate in the Indian Council he said: "An army is not a costly toy for show or instrument of aggression; it is simply insurance against national disaster." He also said: "We are able to produce in India guns, rifles and ammunition on a scale to meet all needs in the field."

The mayor is on the alert as to the necessity of something being done to improve the main arteries of travel in Victoria. His worship cannot go forward in this line any faster than the citizens want him to. It is really disgraceful that it should be true that when one is driving in from the country one can always tell when the city limits have been reached by the execrable character of the roads. The people want this state of things remedied and the mayor and aldermen need not hesitate upon heroic measures.

Punch satirizes modern millinery in a cartoon which represents a lady as buying a hat after being told that it was "perfectly absurd and grotesque." But what's the use? Lovely woman will wear what she wants to wear and there's the end of it. She has the courage of her fancies, whereas a mere man hasn't the pluck of an oyster when it comes to clothes. He sticks a cylinder on his head, a cylinder on each of his legs, one on each of his arms and encloses his body in a glorified bag, and thinks he is well dressed.

There is a town on the prairies, vaguely described as two hundred miles west of Winnipeg, where they have dancing clubs, musical clubs, afternoon teas and all the other details of modern social life, except bridge. A lady who writes to an eastern paper about the town explains the absence of the fascinating game by saying: "We do not seem to have any of that kind of women here." This is a case for missionary work, if ever there was one. Since the author of "Nothing to Wear" discovered in New York several cases of "absolute destitution of Brussels point lace," we do not remember having heard anything quite so sad as the benighted condition of this prairie town.

THE BEST WALL COVERING

Is "Decora." Attractive, Sanitary, Permanent, Cheap

NO OTHER wall covering, no matter how expensive, can compare with Decora. Its durability is unequalled. It is sanitary, attractive in appearance, is permanent and cheap.

Its colors won't fade, it won't crack or tear, dirt can be wiped off with a damp cloth quickly and easily. From the many beautiful patterns, delightful decorative effects may be obtained at little cost. It is suitable for any room in the house, but particularly desirable in kitchen, pantry or bathroom.

Come in and let us show you this material — second floor.

BEDS AND BEDDING



IT IS WORTH knowing where you can get the best beds and bedding, where the best lines are offered where the best values are given.

We can show you ideas in these lines which will make your bedrooms pictures of repose. These is nothing which will make a bedroom attractive or a bed cosy and comfortable that we cannot show you.

We stock every bedding need—sheets, blankets, comforters, bedspreads, pillows, etc. In beds and mattresses we have by far the most extensive showing in the west. Pleased to have you investigate.

WE HAVE a fine range of Iron and Brass-mounted Iron Beds from \$4.00 IN BRASS BEDS we show a handsome line starting at, each \$35.00

OSTERMOOR MATTRESS \$15

Don't think that Ostermoor Mattresses are solely for the wealthy. It is true that thousands of our wealthiest Canadians and scores of our best hotels and steamships will have nothing else, because they are the most luxurious and the most sanitary Mattress made at any price.

But they are also the cheapest, because they are an actual investment, even for the wage-earner, as they last a lifetime and never cost a cent for making over. A \$15.00 Ostermoor Mattress at one cent per day would mean less than three years' service, but the Ostermoor Mattress is good for fifty years of solid comfort and cleanliness.

4 feet 6 inches wide, 45 pounds.....	\$15.00
4 feet 0 inches wide, 40 pounds.....	\$14.00
3 feet 6 inches wide, 35 pounds.....	\$12.50
3 feet 0 inches wide, 30 pounds.....	\$11.00
2 feet 6 inches wide, 25 pounds.....	\$9.50

All 6 feet 3 inches long
In two parts, 50c extra — Special sizes at special prices.

Repairs For Your Old Go-Cart MAY BE HAD HERE

If you have an old Carriage or Go-Cart which only requires the addition of a new wheel or a new tire or some other part to make it good for another season, bring it along and let us fix it up.

We can supply you with extra parts from stock here. Should long service wear the tires of your "Whitney" cart or accident call for some repairs you can always have same promptly remedied here, for we carry all the necessary extra parts in stock. New wheels, new tires, new parasols, etc., always on hand.

Go-Carts From \$3.75

AXMINSTER SQUARES AT FAVORABLE PRICINGS

WE ARE OFFERING handsome Templeton Parquet Seamless Axminster Squares fully fifteen per cent lower in price than ever before. We bought heavily and secured very favorable prices on these.

If you want a fine, rich carpet investigate these. They come in handsome floral and Oriental designs and colorings, and a broad choice is shown. These have a beautiful, deep, close pile and will give you excellent service.

Let us show you these fine carpets.

SIZE 6 x 9 feet.....	\$25.00
SIZE 7 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft.	\$30.00
SIZE 9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.	\$40.00
SIZE 12 ft. x 9 ft.	\$42.00
SIZE 13 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	\$55.00
SIZE 12 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.	\$50.00

Go-Carts \$6.20

Fine Collapsible Whitney Go-Cart Priced at only \$6.20



This is a fine collapsible cart of "Whitney" make. Folds compactly and easily. All steel gear enameled green or carmine, with four 10-inch rubber tire wheels.

We have marked this cart at an exceptionally low price — \$6.50, which with our five per cent discount makes it \$6.20.

Other "Whitney" Carts \$3.75 to \$50

Washday Helps for Monday

Our kitchen goods shop has many helps for "Blue Monday." Come in and see the many labor saving helps displayed there.

Tubs, Wringers, Boilers, Washboards, Clothes Lines, Acme Washing Machines, and all such lines are shown.

Weiler Bros.
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING
VICTORIA, B.C.

The "First" Furniture Store of the "Last" West
HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862

Why Not Shop at Home? It's Easy

It is an easy matter to do your shopping without leaving your own home — through the medium of our new 1909 Catalogue, and our satisfactory Mail Order Department.

Send for a copy of this new book. It contains more than 300 pages of useful information on home furnishings, and it shows money saving possibilities in the furnishing of the home.

A copy of this fine book is yours for the asking. Just send your name on a postal and we shall be pleased to forward you a copy by return mail. Send TODAY.

Weiler Bros.
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING
VICTORIA, B.C.

"I have taken Scott's Emulsion for six weeks and have found it a wonderful remedy. Before I took the Emulsion I had no appetite; was weak; had lost nearly fifty pounds of flesh, and now I eat well and am gaining every day. I find Scott's Emulsion to be very easily digested and a good food for all weak people."—FLORENCE BLEEKER, No. 1 Myrtle Avenue, Bridgeton, N. J.

This is only one of thousands of cases where.

Scott's Emulsion

has given an appetite. It's so easily digested that it doesn't tax the digestive organs and they rest; yet the body is wonderfully nourished and built up. The digestion is improved—then ordinary food is sufficient.

Growing boys and girls, who need so much food to keep them well and strong, and also growing, should be given a bottle of Scott's Emulsion every few weeks. It does wonders for them. It prevents their getting run down and spindly. Nothing does them so much good.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Let us send you some letters and literature on this subject. A Post Card, giving your address and the name of this paper, is sufficient.

SCOTT & BOWNE
126 Wellington St. W. Toronto

We Do Exactly What You Want At The Exact Time You Want It

Plumbing, Heating, Bath Tubs, Fixtures all kinds of high class bath room furnishings at the lowest price.

E. F. GEIGER
1428 Douglas Street
Phone 226

AFTER SUFFERING TEN YEARS

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

MARLTON, N.J.—I feel that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has given me new life. I suffered for ten years with serious female troubles, inflammation, ulceration, indigestion, nervousness, and could not sleep. Doctors gave me up, as they said my troubles were chronic. I was in despair, and did not care whether I lived or died, when I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; so I began to take it, and am well again and relieved of all my suffering."—MRS. GEORGE JORDY, Box 40, Marlton, N.J.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaints, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibro-cumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

Seeds and Bedding Plants

JAY & CO.
Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

FORTY YEARS AGO

British Colonist, April 19, 1869. It is proposed by a number of Victorians, lovers of the English national game, to form an eleven to play against the British Columbians, eleven now at San Francisco upon their return to this colony, whether they come back to us crowned with the laurel wreath or not. Practice will commence on Friday at 2 o'clock, and any crickete wishing to join the eleven is requested to hand in his name to Mr. William Wilson, Government street, opposite the post office.

Mr. George Robinson, of this city, has contracted with the Queen Charlotte Coal Mining company to raise and deliver at the place of shipment by the middle of September next 1,000 tons of anthracite coal. Mr. Robinson is an experienced engineer, having been many years in the employ of the Hudson Bay company in that capacity at the Nanaimo mines.

The steamer Enterprise, Capt. Swanson, returned from New Westminster at 12 o'clock yesterday bringing Rev. Mr. Owens, F. J. Barnard, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Armstrong and several other passengers. The Cariboo express will not reach here until Wednesday, and after Wednesday may be looked for every Saturday. Mr. Barnard went as far north as Williams Lake. He found the roads in good order, the weather mild, and the farmers at work putting in crops. The reported fall of seven feet of snow at William Creek is confirmed. This fall secures the miners against a drought this season.

Another child of Mr. William Franklin died on Saturday. Since the 23rd of last month the family has lost three of its members. This is the severest blow any family in the colony has called on to mourn within our recollection.

The grand stand at Beacon Hill is being placed in order for the Queen's Birthday celebration races.

ABOUT PEOPLE

Of the many hundreds of thousands of photographs of the German Emperor which are shown all over the world there is not one which shows him smiling. It is said that he considers such a pose as being beneath the Imperial dignity. Apropos of this, there is a story just current in Berlin of a camera artist who was summoned to Potsdam recently to take a picture of the Kaiser. The photograph was taken, and in due time proofs were submitted to the Emperor, who at once ordered the artist to destroy the negatives. It transpired that, when the photographer requested his royal sitter to turn his head a little on one side, the Kaiser smiled, and the proofs showed a suspicion of the smile.

Mohammed Ali, Shah of Persia, and King of Kings, is at this moment a monarch only in name, without power to enforce his despotic authority in any part of his empire. He is virtually a fugitive from his people, living in Bagh-i-Shah, a fortified camp on the outskirts of his capital, surrounded by a small body of Persian sappers commanded by Russian officers, the only troops on which he can rely for his personal safety. It is a pity that fate has dealt so harshly with him, for when he succeeded his father two years ago he showed himself to be a most enlightened sovereign for so Oriental a state. Every day he could be seen hard at work endeavoring to master the details of difficult and neglected administration. Orderly in his habits, he made immediate change in the aspect of the palace, removing the multitude of gramophones and European toys that gave to the habitation of the Shahs the semblance of a curiosity shop.

Arrested in Turkey. Colorado Springs, Colo., April 17.—George Nox McCaughan, formerly publisher of the Colorado Springs Gazette, but now resident of Philadelphia, was arrested in Constantinople yesterday by the Sultan's soldiers on suspicion of being a spy, according to a cablegram received here today.

HACKS

Driving loads, one or four persons, single hour, \$2.00; over an hour and a half, \$1.50 per hour, within the city limits.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.
Telephone 129.

close of 1912. But, as he himself reminds the house, this declaration is not binding. It represents merely a plausibility intention.

The German assurances are doubtless well meant. But the safety of the British Empire must rest on something more tangible than verbal promises. We would not be misunderstood on this point. Germany has a perfect right to build as many ships as she likes, and to build them as fast as she likes. She means, as we know from her published programme, to construct eventually fifteen Dreadnaughts and Invincibles, not thirty-two as Sir Edward Grey appears to have informed. Our business as practical men is not to worry her with inquiries as to what she is doing, but to see that we build two ships for every one of hers. The British government has adopted a precisely opposite policy. It is barely building one to her one ship, and it is meantime addressing to her every kind of timid entreaty to be pleased to build not quite so fast. Such an attitude is irreconcilable with British dignity and honor.

Mr. Gladstone once said that ministers rarely represented the feeling of the country. If the over-seas dominions of the empire would learn the true sentiments of Great Britain, we hope that they will not look to the overwhelming figures of the division in the House of Commons. The majority against a stronger navy represented nothing but machine politics. The world should turn for a real declaration of British sentiment to the enormous majority of 3,948 for eight Dreadnaughts at Croydon. It is the country's right against the Commons, and if the voice of party spoke in the Commons, none can doubt that the voice of Britain has spoken at Croydon.

There would seem to be, says the Daily Telegraph, a certain section of Radicals who cannot bring themselves to believe that the Opposition sincerely regret the necessity of the vote of censure which is to be moved in respect of the inadequacy of the government's naval programme. We do not suppose that the cogent letter from Mr. Balfour to a correspondent will have any weight with such disingenuous critics. But it will satisfactorily demonstrate to all others that the leader of the Opposition was bound to act as he has acted, holding the views which he does of the perilous inadequacy of the naval estimates. The vote of censure was the only way, though it was taken with extreme reluctance, and only because of the serious peril to this empire threatened by the action of the government. Indirectly caused by his own speech ten days ago, as Mr. Asquith could easily have done by promising that the four contingent Dreadnaughts should be made certainties, and that the building programme of the year should be eight big ships and not four, the prime minister has delivered a violent and provocative speech against what he described as an "unscrupulous, unpatriotic and manipulated party agitation." He would not even make the trifling concession of hastening the laying down of the promised four Dreadnaughts from the original dates of June and November.

At the Empress—

W. W. Armstrong, Toronto.

H. F. Allan and daughter, Seattle.

E. MacEachen, Winnipeg.

Mrs. W. F. Burrell, Portland.

Miss Margaret Montgomery, Portland.

Baroness M. Von Wittelsbach, Medron Pomerania, Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Clute and daughter,

Toronto.

A. O. Francis, Vancouver.

John B. Hardy, St. Paul.

Hugo Carlson, Seattle.

E. C. Nordyke, Winnipeg.

W. J. Toye, Nelson.

W. A. Ward, Vancouver.

S. Jackson, Clinton.

James E. Knox, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Nourse, Tacoma.

Henry Beaven, Duncan.

A. R. Dale, Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Green, Winnipeg.

Lisgar L. Lang, Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Nutter, Somerton.

Ernest C. Thompson, Toronto.

Chas. H. Gill, Liverpool.

At the Drury—

S. S. Raymond, Crofton.

L. P. Cowan, Newmarket.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Johnson, Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Beeks, Portland.

E. MacEachen, Winnipeg.

At the Empress—

J. Mead, Cardross.

A. Thomson, Saanich.

J. F. LaFontaine, Saanich.

E. H. Cooper, New York.

R. Thompson, Nanaimo.

G. Williams, Nanaimo.

H. R. Patten, Theatricals Island.

A. Fuller, Wenatchee.

Mrs. Fuller, Wenatchee.

F. T. Saunders, Vancouver.

Mrs. Saunders and children, Vancouver.

J. W. Borsberry, Toronto.

Mrs. Borsberry, Toronto.

Mrs. N. Nash, Toronto.

C. V. Pitt, St. John.

G. W. McIntyre, St. John.

Elliott Martin, Aberdeen.

At the King Edward—

J. Medd, Cardross.

A. Thomson, Saanich.

J. F. LaFontaine, Saanich.

E. H. Cooper, New York.

R. Thompson, Nanaimo.

H. R. Patten, Theatricals Island.

A. Fuller, Wenatchee.

F. T. Saunders, Vancouver.

Mrs. Saunders and children, Vancouver.

J. W. Borsberry, Toronto.

Mrs. Borsberry, Toronto.

Mrs. N. Nash, Toronto.

C. V. Pitt, St. John.

G. W. McIntyre, St. John.

Elliott Martin, Aberdeen.

At the Balmoral—

F. L. Morgan, Los Angeles.

N. Patterson, Liverpool.

J. J. Young, Durban, Eng.

E. R. Trotter, Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Smith, Winnipeg.

R. L. McDonald, Vancouver.

Geo. Snider, Vancouver.

F. D. Stevenson, Sydney.

L. Ogilvy, Denver, Colo.

Miss G. Johnson, Duncans.

Miss R. Van Norman, Duncans.

Mrs. J. H. Tate, Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Knox, Vancouver.

Nat Ralph, Vancouver.

At the Empress—

E. P. Colley, Seattle.

Miss Phillips-Wolley, Pier Island.

F. Verdier, Saanich.

H. Fisher, Metchosin.

Mrs. O'Keefe, Vancouver.

Mrs. Gilligan, Vancouver.

Edward R. Cartwright, Cobble Hill.



New Arrivals in the Wash Goods Section

We invite you to come and see these pretty fabrics. Just what you'll require for the dainty summer frocks you contemplate making for yourselves or the children. We herewith quote a few of the new goods, exquisite materials for the days when the sun shines warm and parasols are in evidence. By-the-bye, why not select your new sunshade, too, when you are here? We have one to match or harmonize with every charming "tub" frock.

IRISH DIMITY MUSLINS, all colors. Per yard	15¢
GALATEAS, a fine line. Per yard, 25¢ and ..	20¢
COSTUME DRILLS, plain colors and stripes. Per yard	25¢
DRESS HOLLANDS, fancy stripes.	

100%
EXPANSION



"DODS" is positively the best piston packing on the market, and is the only one in which the quality of Cross Expansion has been fully developed without building up "second skin" or stretching away, troublesome handle and ready to come to pieces. "Dods" is all in one piece, expands readily in all directions, presents the edges of the duck to the wearing and bearing surfaces on all sides and expand 100 per cent in either direction under pressure.

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.
Phone 50. Victoria Agents 544-6 Yates St.

FOR THE FESTIVE SEASON

Wedding Cakes
Brides' Cakes
Birthday Cakes

Exclusive and artistic designs, as dainty as the occasion demands.

We supply wedding suppers, etc., complete in every detail.

Shipping orders to outside points a specialty.

CLAY'S

Phone 107 619 Fort Street

REINFORCED
MALTHOID
ROOFING

Waterproof, No Nailing.
Guaranteed Ten Years.

R. ANGUS

Wharf Street - - Victoria

NEW SANITARY
HAIR PADS AT

MRS. C. KOSCHE

1105 Douglas St.
Phone 1175.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEAKS"

A Mark of Quality
that distinguishes good silver plate from the common kind, that protects the buyer, is the trade mark

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

On Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., this trade mark stands for quality unquestioned and beauty unsurpassed. In buying Tea Sets, Candelabra, Trays, etc., ask for the goods of

EDEN LTD. CO.

A little goes a long way on the

Classified Page

Only is a Word.

Typewriters, Papers, Ribbons, Carbons, Stencils, Inks

A. M. JONES

Phone 1711. 636 View St.

Switches specially made for The Beehive, Douglas street, at \$1.50, real live hair of a very fine grade. These will make up into seven "Merry Widow" curls easily. All shades of Hair Nets from 3 for 25c to 20c each. Back Hair Nets, 3 for 10c.

Mill wood stove lengths, \$3.00 double loads; \$2.50 per cord uncut. Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd. Phone 910.

Lifebnoy Soap—Disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

P.O. BOX 363

PHONE 77

LEMON GONNAISON & CO.

DOORS, SASH AND WOOD FINISH OF EVERY VARIETY.

Rough and dressed lumber, lath and shingles; also a large stock of Australian mahogany and Eastern birch flooring.

THE CAPITAL PLANING MILLS

Corner Government and Orchard Streets

PEMBERTON BLOCK PLANS ARE APPROVED

New Six Storey Structure Will Be Built of Reinforced Concrete

The new block, to be constructed on the corner of Fort and Broad streets, by the firm of Pemberton & Sons, will cost about \$175,000. The plans having been definitely decided upon it has been possible to make an accurate estimate of the expenditure involved.

The building will be six storeys in height, covering an area of 16,000 feet, with a frontage of 88 feet on Fort, 188 on Broad and 80 feet on Broughton street.

The architects and contractors, George C. Meshier & Co., explain that the negotiations for the purchase of additional land on Broughton street having fallen through, it has been decided to erect the structure on exactly the same sized site as that occupied by the block which was demolished by fire.

Reinforced concrete will be used throughout. The first storey columns will be most substantial and imposing in appearance, being either of granite or marble. For the three entrances, on Fort, Broad and Broughton streets, pressed brick will be utilized.

On the top floor of the block will be situated the new Pacific club quarters. The main features will be a large dining-room and a handsomely finished billiard apartment. In addition there will be a private dining-room, smoking, reading and visiting apartments. Of course there will be other accommodation.

Telephone Exchange A telephone system connecting all parts of the club with the office and the bar will be one of the modern conveniences that will be supplied. This, it is pointed out, will mean that the help will be saved a great deal of labor.

Another new device will be the vacuum cleaners. These will not be confined to the club portion of the building. They will be located at three points on each floor and connected with the basement. Special nozzles are being procured for use on the billiard tables.

The contract for the work of excavation, necessary before the foundation is laid, was let by Meshier & Co., the other day and it will begin tomorrow. It is announced that the most modern machinery has been procured for use in construction and that the undertaking will be allotted to three different and distinct gangs in order that the task may be satisfactorily completed at the earliest possible date.

Mr. Meshier is of the opinion, and his views are backed up by a number of disinterested parties who have seen the designs that the block will be entitled to first rank among the structures in Victoria's business section. From the exterior it will present a pleasing appearance. In the interior, besides being supplied with all modern conveniences, it will be so finished that there will be found nothing but what would delight the eye of the most fastidious. Especially will this be the case in connection with the Pacific club quarters. The officials of the latter organization are carefully supervising the arrangements for their new home and that they will have everything just so is a foregone conclusion. In fact they are confident that they will be able to point to their apartments as the finest, if not the largest, on the Pacific coast.

New E. & N. Bridges.

The several steel bridges which are to be installed along the E. and N. railway are being prepared and should be ready to be permanently erected in the course of a month at the outside. These are to be located near Nanaimo, at Chemainus and at Cowichan. They were brought from the east some time ago.

THE QUALITY WILL BE REMEMBERED LONG AFTER THE PRICE IS FORGOTTEN

Big Snap

Acre Lot on Old Esquimalt Road

\$1,700

For Quick Sale

HEISTERMAN FORMAN & CO

Phone 55 1207 Gov't St.

Gerhard Heintzman Piano Quality

Places this splendid instrument in a class by itself, head and shoulders above all competitors. It is true, the first cost is a little more, but

Impure Blood Thoroughly Cleansed

Relieved of All Impurities Through the Use of Stuart's Calcium Wafer.

Sold on easy terms to suit purchasers. Old instruments taken in exchange at highest valuation.

FLETCHER BROS.

Sole Agents

1231 GOVERNMENT ST.

The Gorge Service.

The prospects are that there will be several launches on the Victoria-Gorge service this summer. It was reported yesterday that a number of Victorians were preparing their boats with that object in view. "The more the merrier," facetiously commented a business man yesterday. "Competition," he added, "is the life of trade, and after all, there is reason to believe that we will have so many visitors here this summer that a number of small boats would be kept busy on that route."

Call on your pharmacist and secure a package of this wonderful blood-cleaning remedy; price 50 cents. Also write us for trial package free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Building, Marshall, Michigan.

YOUR BAGGAGE

to and from steamers and trains at current rates

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.
Telephone 129
Open Day and Night

LORD KITCHENER DECLINES INVITATION

Regrets That He Will Be Unable To Address Canadian Club

Lord Kitchener will not be able to accept the invitation of the Canadian Club to be their guest at luncheon while passing through Victoria. Frank L. Clark, secretary of the club, this morning received the following cable:

"Regret, unable to accept."

The officers of the club do not despair of being able to induce him to change his mind, and will wait on him when he arrives.

The New Fire Chief



Thomas E. Davis

The appointment of Capt. Thomas E. Davis of the Toronto fire brigades as chief of the Victoria fire brigade, meets with general approval by the leading members of the city. The decision of the city council to go outside the city for the new chief appears to have been the course advocated by a great many residents. Without wishing to belittle the abilities of the various applicants for the position, the general feeling seems to prevail that in choosing a man who for nineteen years has been a member of one of the most up-to-date departments in the Dominion, or in fact in America, and who comes so highly recommended, the council has made no mistake.

The new chief comes to Victoria with an absolutely open mind as to the needs of the department and it is expected that under his management the department will be made a thoroughly capable one. He will have the advantage of the salt water, high pressure system which will be completed probably by the end of next month and with the experience which he is said to possess should be a capable chief.

FATALITY ON WEST COAST YESTERDAY

Charles Leavock Drowned In Jordan River While Canoeing Homeward

Charles Leavock was drowned yesterday in the Jordan river. On Friday he started from Port Renfrew in a canoe bound for his ranch, which is situated a few miles inland. Early Saturday morning the upturned boat, with blankets, were found by a party of prospectors and further investigation disclosed Leavock's body washed on the banks of the stream.

The unfortunate man had just returned after a sojourn of several years in the old country. Previously he spent some time on the West Coast, during which period he acquired property and erected a comfortable house. He was on his way back to make preparations for the reception of his wife and family when the accident occurred which deprived him of life.

How the fatal mishap occurred can only be surmised. His friends and acquaintances at Port Renfrew aver that he was an expert canoeist and that he was acquainted with the vagaries of the stream which he had to traverse en route to his home. Therefore, how it was that he was upset is not known. It is supposed that he had forgotten some of the most treacherous parts of the river and had allowed himself to be caught off his guard with the result that the canoe was caught in the current, got beyond his control, and was turned turtle.

Once in the icy waters of this swift flowing West Coast stream, fully clothed, it would be a difficult matter for the hardiest woodman, it is asserted, to struggle safely to the bank. Therefore, it is assumed that Mr. Leavock after being precipitated into the water was unable to cope with the rapids and the cold and quickly lost consciousness.

His death will be mourned by a widow and two small children, at present in Ireland, awaiting word to proceed to Canada. Deceased was about forty-nine years of age and a native of the Emerald Isle.

It is probable that arrangements will be made by the provincial police, who have been communicating with, for the transportation of the remains to Victoria.

RAILWAY COMPANY HAS TO ABIDE BY RATE

Judge Lampman Dismisses Action Brought by C. P. R. Against Wm. Oliphant

Judge Lampman yesterday gave judgment in the case of the C. P. R. vs. William Oliphant, in which the railway company was suing for a freight bill. It appears that when Mr. Oliphant moved his household goods here from Edmonton he was quoted a rate by the local agent. He accepted the rate and shipped his stuff. Afterwards it appeared that the rate quoted was lower than the legal tariff, and the company wanted to recover the full amount, a difference of \$125.55.

Mr. Oliphant was always willing to pay the rate he had promised to pay, but was not willing to pay more, the result being that the railroad brought suit.

The C. P. R.'s argument was that being bound under penalties to charge a certain rate, they were obliged to charge it, and could collect it even if a lower rate had been accidentally quoted. Mr. Oliphant had been quoted a settlers' rate, and maintained that anyhow he was a settler so far as this province was concerned.

His honor held that if the company made a contract it must abide by it, penalty or no penalty, and remarked that in the case of a genuine mistake no court would exact the fine. He thought, however, that a man who moved from one part of the country to another could not be termed a settler, or be entitled to a special rate on that account. The action was dismissed with costs.

RIVALRY RUNS HIGH AMONG THE INDIANS

Exciting Canoe Race Expected At Regatta On 24th May

The Indians will figure prominently in the regatta which has been arranged to take place on the afternoon of the 24th of May. Among the different tribes rivalry runs high. When they meet for the annual Empire Day canoe races, figuratively, the fur will fly. The committee in drafting the programme has made ample provision for these contests so that Victorians and visitors may confidently look forward to seeing the natives in their most determined frame of mind, which means that they will furnish an exhibition of paddling the like of which is seldom seen elsewhere in the Northwest.

Chief Cooper, of the Songhees tribe, has left on his yearly tour to round up the tribes, to tell them that all their old opponents will gather in Victoria on the occasion of the big celebration.

Before leaving, the chief expressed confidence that his countrymen would assist in making the festivities a success en masse. He predicted that between the La Connor and Valdez tribes there would be witnessed a struggle historic in character. The former were the winners of last year's race from which the Valdez men, who were buried in 1908 owing to their having won for many successive years previously. This time the Valdez people were to be admitted. The La Connors had been training for months and were confident of triumph. Not to be caught asleep the Valdez representatives had constructed a new racing craft, had selected twelve husky and expert paddlers, and would come down determined to resume their place as the prize canoists of the coast.

J. E. Smart, who is the secretary of the celebration committee, feels confident that the forthcoming entertainment is going to be of such a character that it will eclipse former efforts along the same line by the extent of a Salt Lake City block.

One of the features of the programme in the secretary's opinion will be the fireworks on Monday and Tuesday evenings. On the former occasion the pyrotechnic display will take place at Beacon Hill while that on the latter evening will be held at the Gorge, the arrangements for which will be made by the B. C. Electric Railway company. Both are expected to excel any entertainments of the kind that have been essayed in Victoria heretofore.

NEW STREET WORKS

More Local Improvements Will Be Passed by Council—New Sewer Loan

More street improvements will be passed by the city council on Monday evening's meeting. Among the local improvement works which will be considered are the paving of Edward street between Russell and Alston streets, and the construction of permanent sidewalks on both sides of the same with boulevards, the owners benefited to pay four-fifths of the cost and the city one-fifth; permanent sidewalks of concrete on the west side of Vancouver street from Pandora avenue to Humboldt street, the owners to pay four-fifths of the cost, city one-fifth.

The new sewer loan by-law to raise \$50,000 for the extension of the city's sewer system will also be introduced. The measure is necessitated by the fact that the proceeds of the last loan have been consumed and if the many requests for new sewers and extensions are to be granted another loan is imperative. The loan will be secured on the frontage rents and sewer connection rentals.

In order to meet the extra expenditure of the works done under the local improvement by-law Nos. 567 and 581, the construction of which called for a greater expenditure than was estimated, a supplementary by-law to provide for the additional amount required will be introduced in contemplation of the assessment therefore.

Donations Acknowledged

During the month of March the following donations were received at the Aged Women's Home: Mrs. (Capt.) Grant, fresh eggs; Mrs. W. R. Higgins, trifles brown bread and ham; Mrs. E. S. Smith, preserved fruit and jelly; Mrs. S. J. Heald, fresh eggs; the ministering circle, King's Daughter, half dozen dressing jackets; Mrs. Holmes (Craigflower road), fresh milk daily; Mrs. G. Rudlin, cash \$5; Mrs. Hart, cash \$1.

It is probable that arrangements will be made by the provincial police, who have been communicating with, for the transportation of the remains to Victoria.

Your new summer attire should be properly hung in the wardrobe or it will get wrinkled and mussed. Our up-to-date clothes hangers not only utilize wardrobe space, but keep the clothing as it should be kept. An economy to purchase:

HANGERS FOR COAT AND TROUSERS, each.....20¢
Two for35¢
FOLDING COAT HANGERS, each 15¢, or two for25¢
SKIRT HANGERS, each 15¢, or two for25¢
WIRE COAT HANGERS, plain, each 10¢

Marine Engines

If you are in the market for a Marine Engine buy a

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

When you buy this you have an engine which is manufactured in Canada and guaranteed by a most responsible firm.

Consider what this may be worth to you

WE CAN GIVE YOU BETTER VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY THAN YOU CAN GET IN ANY OTHER ENGINE

Call and see us or write for Catalogue

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

COR. YATES AND BROAD

Warehouse Phone 1611

Phone 82

You Could Not Do Better Than Give Us A Call

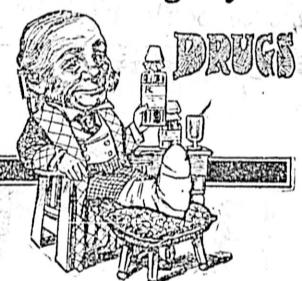
WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

On Marine Engines and Launches. We build Launches of all descriptions at moderate cost. We supply Engines that are reliable, efficient and economical—Engines that will suit every purpose, either for pleasure or duty. If interested write our Launch Department for full particulars.

THE HINTON ELECTRIC Co., Ltd.

911 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

Why Do You Suffer The Agony of Corns And Bunions?



Or the unsightliness of Warts, when these terrible worries and blemishes can be quickly, painlessly and safely removed without injury in any way, with BOWES' CORN CURE.

You will never regret the wise purchase of a bottle of this matchless liquid. Easily applied with a camel-hair brush. The whole outfit costs only 25c at this store. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

Telephones 425 and 450. 1228 Government Street, near Yates.

You Cannot Do Better THAN PHONE US YOUR ORDER

When in need of good, fresh and delicious meats. Every order attended with exactness and promptness, and withal prices are most moderate.

A trial will convince you

Victoria Market

Caterers to Hotels, and Logging Camps

586 Johnson Street

Phone 1923

C. C. Russell
Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, Douglas Street

Cheapest Millinery Supply House in Canada

THIS WEEK NEW

Rose Hat Pins at..... 35c
Belts from..... 15c
Children's Dresses from..... 50c
Pinafores from..... 25c

Pioneer Women of B. C.

In the hope of obtaining a glimpse of the home life of the people of Victoria in the early days, before the makers of these homes have passed away, this series of sketches of the lives of pioneer women is begun. It is fitting, too, that a record, however brief, should be preserved of those who helped to found the city we all love.

One among the pioneers of Victoria none are more beloved or more respected than Mrs. Ella. Her home on the brow of the hill on Fort street, nearly opposite Linden avenue, although built nearly half a century ago, does not compare unfavorably with its more modern neighbors. Within, it is a model of comfort.

No one would think that the bright active lady who opens the door of her hospitable home to her visitors was one of the first of English women to arrive in Victoria. Yet it is almost fifty years since Mrs. Ella, then Miss Cheney first saw Victoria. Her mother lived in the village of Sutton, in Northamptonshire, and still she remembers the green meadows where as a child she gathered cowslips in spring, and the hedges with their autumn store of crimson and blackberries.

In the year 1850, Mr. Blenkinsop, the husband of Miss Cheney's aunt, accepted a position as farmer to Mr. Cooper, of Metchosin, one of the few

country. At Esquimalt there were always numbers of naval officers and the Hudson Bay company kept a staff of clerks at the fort and had frequent visitors.

Miss Cheney often joined the riding parties that spent the afternoon in long canter across the open country and met at one of the houses to take tea and perhaps close the evening with a dance.

Four happy years passed away till Captain Ella came to woo and win the winsome girl of nineteen. There was a grand wedding party on a day in 1855. Governor Douglas and his daughters, as well as most of the Hudson Bay officials, came out for the wedding. Miss Langford was bride-maid. Dean Criddle performed the ceremony, while his young wife was one of the guests.

During the day a squadron was seen to enter the harbor of Esquimalt and soon a ship's boat rowed over to the farm with a dispatch for the governor. What was the delight of the party to learn that the Crimean war was over. The ships had been dispatched from Petropavlovsk to carry the news to the naval station at Esquimalt.

The young couple came to live in a house at the corner of Fort and Broad streets. The next year Mr. Blenkinsop died and very soon the gold rush began, transforming the quiet place to visitors.

The need of nurses specially fitted to minister to diseased minds has come to be recognized. It is, many years since, strength and insensibility were believed to be the chief requisites in a nurse for an insane asylum. A writer on this subject says that this profession requires "Infinite patience and perseverance, sympathy, tact and common sense; good health, cheerfulness, firmness and gentleness." These no training can give but training can develop some of them. No more useful or more self-sacrificing work can be undertaken by any man or woman than this. There is a demand in these hospitals for nurses of the very highest type and it is unfortunately too true that the need is increasing. Whether, as the laws of health are better understood and as science discovers better methods of cure and treatment the proportion of those afflicted with mental ailments will grow less, time will tell. In the meantime, those who have the charge of children should teach them to be very pliable and gentle or any who have the misfortune to have infirm or disordered minds. Even yet, the mature, as well as the young, used to avoid many unkind and inconsiderate acts and words which make life harder for those sufferers from disorders of the brain or nerves with whom we come in contact.

It was a happy inspiration which gave this beneficent institution the name of a gentleman who has spent the greater part of a long life in the service of his fellow citizens and of the province. The Hon. J. S. Helmcken has a warm place in the hearts of many in various parts of the province to whom or to those relatives he has shown kindness in sickness or in need. The name of Mount Helmcken is one of good omen for the new hospital.

The need of nurses specially fitted to minister to diseased minds has come to be recognized. It is, many years since, strength and insensibility were believed to be the chief requisites in a nurse for an insane asylum. A writer on this subject says that this profession requires "Infinite patience and perseverance, sympathy, tact and common sense; good health, cheerfulness, firmness and gentleness." These no training can give but training can develop some of them. No more useful or more self-sacrificing work can be undertaken by any man or woman than this. There is a demand in these hospitals for nurses of the very highest type and it is unfortunately too true that the need is increasing. Whether, as the laws of health are better understood and as science discovers better methods of cure and treatment the proportion of those afflicted with mental ailments will grow less, time will tell. In the meantime, those who have the charge of children should teach them to be very pliable and gentle or any who have the misfortune to have infirm or disordered minds. Even yet, the mature, as well as the young, used to avoid many unkind and inconsiderate acts and words which make life harder for those sufferers from disorders of the brain or nerves with whom we come in contact.

WOMAN'S WORK

The next event of interest to women in Victoria is the Daffodil and Spring Flower Show, to be held tomorrow, under the auspices of the King's Daughters in the palm room at the Empress hotel. This undertaking should meet with very special interest and patronage, for the King's Daughters as a quiet, charitable order are well known throughout the city and province and no appeal, within the scope of their resources, is ever made in vain. They work without prejudice of sect or opinion, and strive to meet the calls of humanity wherever human need asks for aid or succor. Not only is their work commendable but their undertakings, held from time to time, in aid of their working funds, either provincial or special invariably bear the distinction of having been promoted not only for the amusement and profits, but also to further or to assist some educational, patriotic or community interest. There has never yet been a spring flower show in Victoria and since the Horticultural society had its hands full with the later shows, the King's Daughters have thought that this particular exhibition would stimulate interest in the lovely spring gardens of our city and to encourage the little ones in the study of botany, and of the lovely flora which star every field and wood in its environs. The exhibition will include 21 classes and also a number of "table decorations." There will also be a charming assortment of special souvenirs post cards for sale and a beautifully provided candy stall under the care respectively of the Victoria and the Hawthorn circles.

Little flower girls, perfect visions of spring, will dispose of the Primrose button-hole, the emblem of the day, and no good "Imperialist" should be seen without one of these on Monday! "Cupid" will also be present in the flesh and will doubtless be as mischievous as usual.

Mrs. A. T. Watt and Miss Heyland will preside over a mysterious "contest," which is already exciting considerable interest. Mrs. Watt's undertakings are always successful, and it is unnecessary to say more on this behalf.

The orchestra will play as usual during the afternoon and evening and Mrs. Melville Parry and Mr. Oscar McLeod have most kindly promised to give the following vocal programme:

"Enchantment" Andrews
"Lovely Spring" W. Cowan
"Eventide" Blumenthal
"Beloved, It Is Morn" Alward
"A Song of Flowers" Lane
"My Rosary" Nevin

Exhibits should be sent in not later than 10:30 on Monday morning. All friends not exhibiting are asked to give a donation of flowers for sale, and especially primroses.

If the owners of beautiful gardens will each help the King's Daughters on Monday, according to their capacity, in kind and kindness, the first daffodil show to be held in Victoria should be a delight long to be remembered.

By the courtesy of the management afternoon tea may be procured as usual in the dining-room, and a dainty buffet refreshment during the evening.

HOME FOR NURSES

Miss Macnaughton Jones

819 COOK STREET.

Telephone 1407.

Victoria Convalescent and Nursing Home

A commodious and fully-equipped modern nursing home for both acute and convalescent cases.

MATRON

Nurse M. E. Madigan

Assisted by

Nurse M. W. Hardie

Nurse E. G. Saunders

And competent staff of fully certified nurses.

For Tariff and Charges, address

THE MATRON

VICTORIA NURSING HOME

1234 Pandora Street, Victoria, B. C.

Phone 1768.

Do not stir Flakes when cooking.

There is nothing singular in the fact that the

Heintzman & Co.

PIANO

Made by Le Olde Firme of Heintzman & Co., Ltd.

Stands out distinctive from other pianos. It is a distinctive production—a piano with an individuality of its own.

It is not put in comparison with other pianos that would be unfair to other pianos.

Durability, pure singing quality, responsiveness of touch and an unrivaled tone are some of its characteristics.

Prices are right and terms can be made right.

M. W. Waitt & Co., Ltd.

Sole Agents

Herbert Kent, Manager

3 Things We Stake Our Reputation on

VOONIA GARDEN CEYLON TEA—Most delicious, per pound 50¢

MOFFET'S BEST BREAD FLOUR—Makes the whitest and purest of bread. Per sack \$1.75

KING GEORGE SCOTCH—A 12 year old whisky, unexcelled in purity, per bottle \$1.25

The West End Grocery Company, Ltd.

1002 Government Street

Phones 88 and 176.

Purveyors of Inspected Meats.

The Best Meats at the Best Prices

Griffins' All Pork Sausage	...10c	Griffins' Frankfort Sausage	...10c
Sirloin Roasts Steer Beef	12½c	Fore Quarter Mutton	....11c
Prime Rib Roasts Steer Beef	11c	Legs Island Veal, very choice	....17c
Shoulder Roasts Steer Beef	8c	Breast Island Veal, very choice	....15c
Mild Cured Corned Beef	6c	Fancy Trimmed Loins Pork	12½c
Boiling Beef, Briskets	6c	Young Pork, mild pickled	....10c and 12½c
Boiling Beef, Neck	5c	Griffin Brand Hams	....17c
Beef Shins for Soup	3c		
Legs or Loins Mutton	15c		

IDEAL MEAT MARKET

620 Yates Street. Phone 514.

Purveyors of Inspected Meats.

OH, YES!

You Wish You Had

Ordered some of these for today. But you did not. It wasn't our fault, we had plenty of them ready to deliver at your order. Don't get caught napping next week.

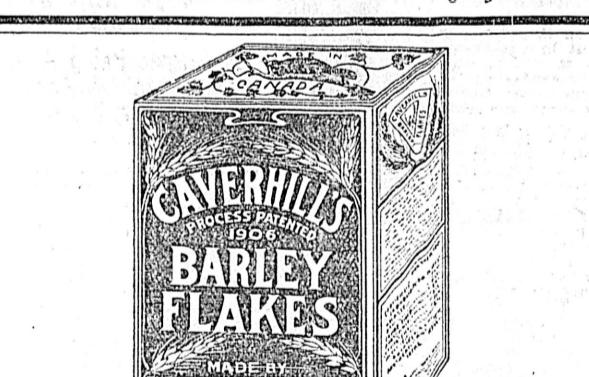
FRENCH CLARET	, per bottle	.....35¢
NATIVE PORT WINE	, per bottle	.....35¢
COOKING SHERRY	, per bottle	.....50¢
FRENCH BRANDY	, per bottle, \$1.50, \$1.25 and	\$1.00
OLD CANADIAN RYE	, 10 years old, per bottle	.....\$1.25

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.

Phone 28

Where You Get the Best

561 Johnson St.



EATS IT BECAUSE HE LIKES IT

(Copy)

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.,
Calgary, Alta.

Dear Sirs,

I have been using Barley Bread regularly for four months past.

UP-TO-DATE TOGGERY

FINCH & FINCH

Men's Clothing

TANDS for the finest and best in both fabric and workmanship. This year we have even better than ever before. Every detail which can add to the beauty, finish or wearing qualities of the clothing has been applied. Our lines are better in every respect than you usually find.

See Our Leaders at \$18.00; \$20.00 and \$22.00

Sole Agents for Everwear Hosiery

Finch & Finch
THE EXCLUSIVE STYLE STORE
1107 GOVERNMENT STREET

Our Name Behind
Our Clothing Is An
Important Asset,
It's Your Protection

Our Name Behind
Our Furnishings
Is Worth a
Good Deal To You

INTERMEDIATES
TO HAVE TROPHY

Victoria Sporting Goods Company Offers Cup for Second Division Baseball League

FOR ONE SEASON PLAY

Baylis and Coleman Making Progress In Training—Close Race Predicted

The Victoria Sporting Goods Company jumped into the athletic lime-light again yesterday by offering a cup for competition in the intermediate grade of the Amateur City Base-ball League.

This cup will have none of the life-time conditions attached to it, and the nine that wins it this season will be allowed to keep the trophy without prolonged defense during seasons to come.

With the contributions of the Victoria Sporting Goods Company and the Peden Sporting Goods Company to the intermediate and senior divisions of the league the association is pretty well provided for cups this year. The Juniors, it seems, will have to be content with medals, but the smaller trophies will be individual, and the winners will be well satisfied when they see what is coming to them.

In connection with the five mile race which will be run for the cup offered by the Victoria Sporting Goods Company between Frank Baylis and Coleman, James Bay Athletic Club members, on May 1st, it may be said that interest in the event has narrowed down to fighting heat. The James Bay organization has temporarily split into two factions with honors about evenly divided between the runners. The members of the old guard who know Baylis thoroughly, and are acquainted with his prowess, are staying by his standard, but Coleman has won many admirers by his faithful and consistent work during training.

The two cinder path artists are devoting a couple of hours nightly to cross country runs in opposite directions, and the unattached members of the club are taking turns in joining the pacemaking riggels of the runners. Those who have been on trial trips with both Baylis and Coleman say there is nothing to choose between them, and predict that when they meet in the final struggle it will be anybody's race from tape to tape.

The hundred yard dash for which the Wilkerson Jewelry Company has offered a medal, and the four mile sprint for the members of the club, are attracting new entries daily, and Secretary Gray announced last night that probably a dozen runners will start in each event.

The oarsmen of the club have spent the last two days of the week in overhauling their shells, and will begin practice this week for the regattas, which are being planned for later in the season. The proposed set-to with the Vancouver four has practically been, and it is probable that the Terminal City crew will engage in several marine combats with the local boys before the season is over. The Washington University crew has not yet been heard from in regard to an A. Y. P. regatta, but the Seattle college men were the first to propose the affair, and it is entirely probable that a representative from the Siwash institution will be over here within a few days to arrange for something in the rowing line.

HARVARD CREW PLAY WITH COLUMBIA MEN

Crimson Oarsmen Pull Away From Opponents At Start and Win Pulling Up

Cambridge, Mass., April 17.—With a powerful and finished stroke the Harvard Yacht crew defeated a weaker and less expert crew from Columbia on the Charles river this afternoon, by six full lengths in a race of a mile and seven-eighths, which was a run-away from the start.

After the first few strokes that followed the referee's pistol there was never any question regarding the outcome. As it impelled by a powerful motor the Harvard shell swept down the Charles river basin before 20,000

Taking those changes in the order

Finch & Finch
THE EXCLUSIVE STYLE STORE
1107 GOVERNMENT STREET

Our Name Behind
Our Clothing Is An
Important Asset,
It's Your Protection

Our Name Behind
Our Furnishings
Is Worth a
Good Deal To You

The Sporting World

INTERMEDIATES
TO HAVE TROPHY

Victoria Sporting Goods Company Offers Cup for Second Division Baseball League

FOR ONE SEASON PLAY

Baylis and Coleman Making Progress In Training—Close Race Predicted

The Victoria Sporting Goods Company jumped into the athletic lime-light again yesterday by offering a cup for competition in the intermediate grade of the Amateur City Base-ball League.

This cup will have none of the life-time conditions attached to it, and the nine that wins it this season will be allowed to keep the trophy without prolonged defense during seasons to come.

With the contributions of the Victoria Sporting Goods Company and the Peden Sporting Goods Company to the intermediate and senior divisions of the league the association is pretty well provided for cups this year. The Juniors, it seems, will have to be content with medals, but the smaller trophies will be individual, and the winners will be well satisfied when they see what is coming to them.

In connection with the five mile race which will be run for the cup offered by the Victoria Sporting Goods Company between Frank Baylis and Coleman, James Bay Athletic Club members, on May 1st, it may be said that interest in the event has narrowed down to fighting heat. The James Bay organization has temporarily split into two factions with honors about evenly divided between the runners. The members of the old guard who know Baylis thoroughly, and are acquainted with his prowess, are staying by his standard, but Coleman has won many admirers by his faithful and consistent work during training.

The two cinder path artists are devoting a couple of hours nightly to cross country runs in opposite directions, and the unattached members of the club are taking turns in joining the pacemaking riggels of the runners. Those who have been on trial trips with both Baylis and Coleman say there is nothing to choose between them, and predict that when they meet in the final struggle it will be anybody's race from tape to tape.

The hundred yard dash for which the Wilkerson Jewelry Company has offered a medal, and the four mile sprint for the members of the club, are attracting new entries daily, and Secretary Gray announced last night that probably a dozen runners will start in each event.

The oarsmen of the club have spent the last two days of the week in overhauling their shells, and will begin practice this week for the regattas, which are being planned for later in the season. The proposed set-to with the Vancouver four has practically been, and it is probable that the Terminal City crew will engage in several marine combats with the local boys before the season is over. The Washington University crew has not yet been heard from in regard to an A. Y. P. regatta, but the Seattle college men were the first to propose the affair, and it is entirely probable that a representative from the Siwash institution will be over here within a few days to arrange for something in the rowing line.

HARVARD CREW PLAY WITH COLUMBIA MEN

Crimson Oarsmen Pull Away From Opponents At Start and Win Pulling Up

Cambridge, Mass., April 17.—With a powerful and finished stroke the Harvard Yacht crew defeated a weaker and less expert crew from Columbia on the Charles river this afternoon, by six full lengths in a race of a mile and seven-eighths, which was a run-away from the start.

After the first few strokes that followed the referee's pistol there was never any question regarding the outcome. As it impelled by a powerful motor the Harvard shell swept down the Charles river basin before 20,000

Taking those changes in the order

The Sporting World

INTERMEDIATES
TO HAVE TROPHY

Victoria Sporting Goods Company Offers Cup for Second Division Baseball League

FOR ONE SEASON PLAY

Baylis and Coleman Making Progress In Training—Close Race Predicted

The Victoria Sporting Goods Company jumped into the athletic lime-light again yesterday by offering a cup for competition in the intermediate grade of the Amateur City Base-ball League.

This cup will have none of the life-time conditions attached to it, and the nine that wins it this season will be allowed to keep the trophy without prolonged defense during seasons to come.

With the contributions of the Victoria Sporting Goods Company and the Peden Sporting Goods Company to the intermediate and senior divisions of the league the association is pretty well provided for cups this year. The Juniors, it seems, will have to be content with medals, but the smaller trophies will be individual, and the winners will be well satisfied when they see what is coming to them.

In connection with the five mile race which will be run for the cup offered by the Victoria Sporting Goods Company between Frank Baylis and Coleman, James Bay Athletic Club members, on May 1st, it may be said that interest in the event has narrowed down to fighting heat. The James Bay organization has temporarily split into two factions with honors about evenly divided between the runners. The members of the old guard who know Baylis thoroughly, and are acquainted with his prowess, are staying by his standard, but Coleman has won many admirers by his faithful and consistent work during training.

The two cinder path artists are devoting a couple of hours nightly to cross country runs in opposite directions, and the unattached members of the club are taking turns in joining the pacemaking riggels of the runners. Those who have been on trial trips with both Baylis and Coleman say there is nothing to choose between them, and predict that when they meet in the final struggle it will be anybody's race from tape to tape.

The hundred yard dash for which the Wilkerson Jewelry Company has offered a medal, and the four mile sprint for the members of the club, are attracting new entries daily, and Secretary Gray announced last night that probably a dozen runners will start in each event.

The oarsmen of the club have spent the last two days of the week in overhauling their shells, and will begin practice this week for the regattas, which are being planned for later in the season. The proposed set-to with the Vancouver four has practically been, and it is probable that the Terminal City crew will engage in several marine combats with the local boys before the season is over. The Washington University crew has not yet been heard from in regard to an A. Y. P. regatta, but the Seattle college men were the first to propose the affair, and it is entirely probable that a representative from the Siwash institution will be over here within a few days to arrange for something in the rowing line.

HARVARD CREW PLAY WITH COLUMBIA MEN

Crimson Oarsmen Pull Away From Opponents At Start and Win Pulling Up

Cambridge, Mass., April 17.—With a powerful and finished stroke the Harvard Yacht crew defeated a weaker and less expert crew from Columbia on the Charles river this afternoon, by six full lengths in a race of a mile and seven-eighths, which was a run-away from the start.

After the first few strokes that followed the referee's pistol there was never any question regarding the outcome. As it impelled by a powerful motor the Harvard shell swept down the Charles river basin before 20,000

Taking those changes in the order

The Sporting World

INTERMEDIATES
TO HAVE TROPHY

Victoria Sporting Goods Company Offers Cup for Second Division Baseball League

FOR ONE SEASON PLAY

Baylis and Coleman Making Progress In Training—Close Race Predicted

The Victoria Sporting Goods Company jumped into the athletic lime-light again yesterday by offering a cup for competition in the intermediate grade of the Amateur City Base-ball League.

This cup will have none of the life-time conditions attached to it, and the nine that wins it this season will be allowed to keep the trophy without prolonged defense during seasons to come.

With the contributions of the Victoria Sporting Goods Company and the Peden Sporting Goods Company to the intermediate and senior divisions of the league the association is pretty well provided for cups this year. The Juniors, it seems, will have to be content with medals, but the smaller trophies will be individual, and the winners will be well satisfied when they see what is coming to them.

In connection with the five mile race which will be run for the cup offered by the Victoria Sporting Goods Company between Frank Baylis and Coleman, James Bay Athletic Club members, on May 1st, it may be said that interest in the event has narrowed down to fighting heat. The James Bay organization has temporarily split into two factions with honors about evenly divided between the runners. The members of the old guard who know Baylis thoroughly, and are acquainted with his prowess, are staying by his standard, but Coleman has won many admirers by his faithful and consistent work during training.

The two cinder path artists are devoting a couple of hours nightly to cross country runs in opposite directions, and the unattached members of the club are taking turns in joining the pacemaking riggels of the runners. Those who have been on trial trips with both Baylis and Coleman say there is nothing to choose between them, and predict that when they meet in the final struggle it will be anybody's race from tape to tape.

The hundred yard dash for which the Wilkerson Jewelry Company has offered a medal, and the four mile sprint for the members of the club, are attracting new entries daily, and Secretary Gray announced last night that probably a dozen runners will start in each event.

The oarsmen of the club have spent the last two days of the week in overhauling their shells, and will begin practice this week for the regattas, which are being planned for later in the season. The proposed set-to with the Vancouver four has practically been, and it is probable that the Terminal City crew will engage in several marine combats with the local boys before the season is over. The Washington University crew has not yet been heard from in regard to an A. Y. P. regatta, but the Seattle college men were the first to propose the affair, and it is entirely probable that a representative from the Siwash institution will be over here within a few days to arrange for something in the rowing line.

HARVARD CREW PLAY WITH COLUMBIA MEN

Crimson Oarsmen Pull Away From Opponents At Start and Win Pulling Up

Cambridge, Mass., April 17.—With a powerful and finished stroke the Harvard Yacht crew defeated a weaker and less expert crew from Columbia on the Charles river this afternoon, by six full lengths in a race of a mile and seven-eighths, which was a run-away from the start.

After the first few strokes that followed the referee's pistol there was never any question regarding the outcome. As it impelled by a powerful motor the Harvard shell swept down the Charles river basin before 20,000

Taking those changes in the order

The Sporting World

INTERMEDIATES
TO HAVE TROPHY

Victoria Sporting Goods Company Offers Cup for Second Division Baseball League

FOR ONE SEASON PLAY

Baylis and Coleman Making Progress In Training—Close Race Predicted

The Victoria Sporting Goods Company jumped into the athletic lime-light again yesterday by offering a cup for competition in the intermediate grade of the Amateur City Base-ball League.

This cup will have none of the life-time conditions attached to it, and the nine that wins it this season will be allowed to keep the trophy without prolonged defense during seasons to come.

With the contributions of the Victoria Sporting Goods Company and the Peden Sporting Goods Company to the intermediate and senior divisions of the league the association is pretty well provided for cups this year. The Juniors, it seems, will have to be content with medals, but the smaller trophies will be individual, and the winners will be well satisfied when they see what is coming to them.

In connection with the five mile race which will be run for the cup offered by the Victoria Sporting Goods Company between Frank Baylis and Coleman, James Bay Athletic Club members, on May 1st, it may be said that interest in the event has narrowed down to fighting heat. The James Bay organization has temporarily split into two factions with honors about evenly divided between the runners. The members of the old guard who know Baylis thoroughly, and are acquainted with his prowess, are staying by his standard, but Coleman has won many admirers by his faithful and consistent work during training.

The two cinder path artists are devoting a couple of hours nightly to cross country runs in opposite directions, and the unattached members of the club are taking turns in joining the pacemaking riggels of the runners. Those who have been on trial trips with both Baylis and Coleman say there is nothing to choose between them, and predict that when they meet in the final struggle it will be anybody's race from tape to tape.

The hundred yard dash for which the Wilkerson Jewelry Company has offered a medal, and the four mile sprint for the members of the club, are attracting new entries daily, and Secretary Gray announced last night that probably a dozen runners will start in each event.

The oarsmen of the club have spent the last two days of the week in overhauling their shells, and will begin practice this week for the regattas, which are being planned for later in the season. The proposed set-to with the Vancouver four has practically been, and it is probable that the Terminal City crew will engage in several marine combats with the local boys before the season is over. The Washington University crew has not yet been heard from in regard to an A. Y. P. regatta, but the Seattle college men were the first to propose the affair, and it is entirely probable that a representative from the Siwash institution will be over here within a few days to arrange for something in the rowing line.

HARVARD CREW PLAY WITH COLUMBIA MEN

Crimson Oarsmen Pull Away From Opponents At Start and Win Pulling Up

Cambridge, Mass., April 17.—With a powerful and finished stroke the Harvard Yacht crew defeated a weaker and less expert crew from Columbia on the Charles river this afternoon, by six full lengths in a race of a mile and seven-eighths, which was a run-away from the start.

After the first few strokes that followed the referee's pistol there was never any question regarding the outcome. As it impelled by a powerful motor the Harvard shell swept down the Charles river basin before 20,000

Taking those changes in the order

The Sporting World

INTERMEDIATES
TO HAVE TROPHY

Victoria Sporting Goods Company Offers Cup for Second Division Baseball League

FOR ONE SEASON PLAY

Baylis and Coleman Making Progress In Training—Close Race Predicted

The Victoria Sporting Goods Company jumped into the athletic lime-light again yesterday by offering a cup for competition in the intermediate grade of the Amateur City Base-ball League.

This cup will have none of the life-time conditions attached to it, and the nine that wins it this season will be allowed to keep the trophy without prolonged defense during seasons to come.

With the contributions of the Victoria Sporting Goods Company and the Peden Sporting Goods Company to the intermediate and senior divisions of the league the association is pretty well provided for cups this year. The Juniors, it seems, will have to be content with medals, but the smaller trophies will be individual, and the winners will be well satisfied when they see what is coming to them.

In connection with the five mile race which will be run for the cup offered by the Victoria Sporting Goods Company between Frank Baylis and Coleman, James Bay Athletic Club members, on May 1st, it may be said that interest in the event has narrowed down to fighting heat. The James Bay organization has temporarily split into two factions with honors about evenly divided between the runners. The members of the old guard who know Baylis thoroughly, and are acquainted with his prowess, are staying by his standard, but Coleman has won many admirers by his faithful and consistent work during training.

The two cinder path artists are devoting a couple of hours nightly to cross country runs in opposite directions, and the unattached members of the club are taking turns in joining the pacemaking riggels of the runners. Those who have been on trial trips with both Baylis and Coleman say there is nothing to choose between them, and predict that when they meet in the final struggle it will be anybody's race from tape to tape.

FURTHER ADDITIONS TO MACHINERY DEPOT

Plant On Upper Harbor Is Being Made Thoroughly Up-to-Date

The public generally is little aware of the big shipbuilding and repairing industry which is growing up in the Upper harbor on the site of the Victoria Machinery Depot. Since the old buildings were destroyed by fire a marvellous change has been effected, and the new buildings and extensions are as yet by no means completed. When the renovated plant is in full running order, as it will be by the end of July the total changes effected will have cost in the neighborhood of quarter of a million, and the enterprise will give employment to some 250 men.

LADIES!

Our glass front carriages driving by the hour for two hours and over at the rate of \$1.50 per hour; single hour, \$2.00.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.
Telephone 129

Within the past few days the frame work of the new boiler shop, the largest of the extensions to be made, has been erected, and work will continue until the commodious brick building is completed. In this structure, which will be 92 feet long by 87.10 inches wide, will be housed an entirely new boiler plant, which has been ordered from England, and will be shipped here by the Holt line of steamers. The plant includes machinery of the most up-to-date character. Among the installations will be a hydraulic rivetter, an accumulator and pumps, an hydraulic hoist, a plate edge planing machine, a cold sawing machine, and a new plate furnace. The set of plate rolls already in use will be utilized in the new boiler shop.

Rising from the boiler shop at the end fronting the roadway will be a brick chimney, 75 feet in height from the ground line. At the end of the boiler shop, and facing the harbor, an entirely new blacksmith's shop will be erected, equipped with modern machinery.

The machine shop, which is now running full blast is 168 feet long, by 48.6 inches wide. A large amount of the plant used in this department before the fire has been scrapped and replaced by new machinery. A feature of the machine shop in the future will be the introduction of a special high speed lathe, which will be used for high speed tool steel.

The foundry, a building 120 feet long by 61 feet wide, is also provided with a fine plant. It contains four ovens, two cupolas, a brass foundry, and a travelling crane slung from wall to wall, which is capable of lifting ten tons weight.

The patent shop in which a considerable amount of work is being carried on at present is a structure 48.6 inches long by 48 feet wide.

Besides the new boiler shop upon which construction work has been commenced, there are other extensions under way, and in contemplation. The machine shop is to be lengthened by 24 feet, the capacity of the present plant not having been found sufficient for the work in hand. A new smiths' shop will also be erected, with dimensions of 60 feet long and 48.6 inches wide.

These additions carried out through the enterprise of the Victoria Machinery Depot have had the result of attracting a considerable amount of work to the Upper harbor yards. The company is sparing no expense in bringing its plant up to date, and when the boiler shop and the other additions mentioned above are completed the depot will compare with advantage with any other along the Pacific coast. The ways, which are in perfect running order, do not need any additions or repairs, but even here a runaway and cranes will be erected for the purpose of better serving the dock.

The machine shop, which is almost continually occupied, has a capacity of 2,500 tons. The yards can also engage in shipbuilding, an example of its enterprise in this direction being the steamship Venture, which was recently destroyed by fire in northern waters.

The chief work of the yards, however, lies in the repairing of vessels. This year already has been an exceptionally busy time, and an added rush is expected throughout the summer months. The vessels which have been on the ways up to the present this year are as follows: Schooner Jessie, schooner Thomas F. Bayard, S. S. Acadia, S. S. Transit, S. S. Joan, S. S. Leelanaw, S. S. City of Namalmo, steam whaler Orion, S. S. Wellington, Transfer Barge No 1, Dredge Ajax,

Dominion government tug Petrel, tug Nanoose, Walter Chambers' yacht Nlobe, S. S. St. Dennis, and the S. S. Camous. The latter vessel is still on the ways, being overhauled and painted.

The general appearance of the Victoria Machinery Depot has altogether changed during the past year, and the enlarged and modern structures have added greatly to the outlook in the Upper harbor. At present 175 men are employed at the yards, but with the addition of the new boiler shop this number will be increased to a permanent staff of 250. Few enterprises in Victoria have shown such growth during the past year, and the amount of capital being sunk in the enterprise is indicative of the faith which the company reposes in the future of the city.

THE LADIES' CHORAL CLASS

Fourth Annual Musicals Proves of Society Unqualified Success

The fourth annual musicals was given by the above class last Thursday evening at "The Poplars," Burdette avenue, with marked success. The programme opened with a part-song, "In Our Boat," by Owen, which was followed by two vocal solos, splendidly sung by Mr. C. E. Falkner. In Schumann's "Two Grenadiers," his well-trained and finely modulated bass voice was heard to the greatest advantage, and his musicianship was further attested by a charming song of his own composition, entitled "Earl Haldane's Daughter." Miss Messenger's fine technique and sympathetic touch roused the audience to enthusiasm in her rendering of Chopin's "Ballade in A-sharp."

The class then gave a well modulated rendering of Raff's "Day Is at Last Departing." Mrs. Gregson's solo, "The Brook," which followed, was well-adapted to her light, flexible voice and she was enthusiastically encored. The same compliment being paid to Miss Archibutt's contralto solo, "The Arrow and the Song" by Pinstuti, to which she responded with Kenneth Rae's "Life's Epitome."

The second part of the programme was devoted to Wilfrid Bendall's "The Lady of Shalott," which received the delighted plaudits of the audience. The cantata is a fine musically setting of Tennyson's well-known poem, and abounds in graceful and telling phrases. The choirmen in the first two parts were most rhythmically sung with fine expression and purity of intonation, but it was perhaps in the very dramatic "A Bowshot from Her Bow-Eaves," that the ladies reached their highest attainment. Here the contrasting verses with varied shading, from double forte to the softest pianissimo were extremely well rendered, the fine climax with its accelerated tempo being sung with a splendid crescendo. The brilliancy of the soprano head-tones was the subject of much after-comment, as well as the quick response given by the whole class to every mood of the conductor, who is much to be congratulated on the success of the work. Mrs. Gregson as the soprano soloist was delightful and received much applause and Miss Messenger's brilliant accompaniment was a most marked feature in a very successful concert.

The programme closed with a hearty rendering by the class and audience of the National Anthem.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

Don't Put Off Your Papering



Visitors are coming to Victoria this season in great numbers, and, doubtless, you desire your home to look its smartest when your guests arrive. Spring is the best time of the whole year for house decorating.

Our new Wall Papers have all arrived—the largest and best collection to be found in Western Canada. In many lines the colorings and designs are marvelously beautiful

You will be delighted with the color-schemes we could suggest for beautifying your home. If you will phone us (telephone 406) we will send one of our staff to your residence to have a little talk on this subject and furnish you an estimate. Our advice is worth having and we offer it free.

THE MELROSE COMPANY, LIMITED

618 Fort Street

Art Decorators

Victoria, B.C.

"REINDEER" BRAND

"REINDEER" BRAND

Condensed Milk

Highest Quality Manufactured

2 Tins for 25c

On Sale by All Grocers

\$2500 Suit for Damages. Can they do it



Well! Well!! Well!!! Even in the face of wits and suits we will still go on the even tenor of our way and continue to hatch out our own prices, for we absolutely refuse to be dictated to by any one, whether he be the oldest inhabitant or the latest newcomer. We have brought the prices of groceries down to the lowest in Victoria and we are still selling "regardless of cost"—THAT'S THE PINCH. No cackling is necessary to convince the people of Vancouver Island that their best interests in the grocery line are served here. We shall continue to give bold bargains every day of the week as long as we see fit—a limited quantity to legitimate purchasers only—no bargains will be sold to any other grocers. Here are some plain, unvarnished facts, stripped of all fuss and feathers—read them and we think you will agree with us that they are

Rockbottom Prices on the Best of Groceries

Buy Your Flour Before Another Advance

CALGARY FLOUR per sack	\$1.75
OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR, per sack	\$2.00
DIXI PASTRY FLOUR, per sack.....	\$1.60
DIXI PASTRY FLOUR, 10-lb. sack.....	.50c
PURE GUM GLUTEN FLOUR, 10-lb. sack..	\$2.00
PURE GUM GLUTEN FLOUR, 25-lb. sack..	\$4.00
PURE GUM GLUTEN FLOUR, per pound....	.25c
ASHCROFT POTATOES, per sack.....	\$2.25
SEED POTATOES, per sack.....	\$2.50
AUBURN CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs.....	\$1.00
AUBURN CREAMERY BUTTER, 14-lb. box	\$4.50
CALGARY BUTTER, per pound.....	.30c
DAIRY BUTTER, per pound .....	.25c
NEW CALIFORNIA CHEESE, per pound.....	.25c

"Dixi" Tea, per lb., 35c

A pure and most delicious blend, infinitely superior to most teas that are sold at much higher price. Per pound, 35c, or 3 lbs. for

CANADIAN CHEESE, per pound.....	20c
FRESH ISLAND EGGS, per dozen.....	30c
MACLAREN'S CHEESE, per jar, 50c and.....	25c
MILD SUGAR CURED HAMS, per lb.....	17c
PICNIC HAMS, per pound.....	12½c
SHOULDER HAMS, per pound.....	11c
BACON, per pound	20c
CARNATION CREAM, two tins for.....	15c
B. C. CREAM, two large tins for.....	25c
REINDEER MILK, two tins for.....	25c
ST. CHARLES CREAM, two large tins for.....	25c
ST. CHARLES CREAM, small tin for.....	10c
WATER GLASS, per tin.....	25c
TOMATO CATSUP, per bottle	15c
WORCESTER SAUCE, three bottles.....	25c

ENGLISH PICKLES, per bottle	25c
EVAPORATED PRUNES, per lb., 10c, 8c and.....	.50c
EVAPORATED PEACHES, three pounds.....	25c
EVAPORATED APRICOTS, two pounds	25c
SMYRNA FIGS, three pounds.....	25c
MORTON'S JAMS, per one lb. tin.....	15c
MORTON'S JAMS, 7-lb. tin.....	.90c
C. & B. RASPBERRY JAM, 7-lb. tin.....	.75c
C. & B. RASPBERRY JAM, 4-lb. tin.....	.50c
C. & B. RASPBERRY JAM, 2-lb. tin.....	.25c
SLICED PEACHES, per tin.....	15c
CANADIAN CANNED FRUITS per tin.....	20c
CALIFORNIA CANNED FRUITS, large tin for	25c
SLICED PINEAPPLE, two tins for.....	25c
FIGS IN BRANDY, per bottle	\$1.25
C. & B. BOTTLED FRUITS, per bottle.....	.50c

Mail Orders

This Department is under special supervision. A postal card mailed to us, with list of goods you need, is just as effective as though you shopped here in person.

Monday's Bargain Sunlight Soap 25 Bars \$1.00

BEST JAPAN RICE, five pounds.....	.25c
BEST TAPIOCA, three pounds.....	.25c
BEST SAGO, three pounds for.....	.25c
BEST CAROLINA RICE, two pounds.....	.25c
CORN MEAL, per 10-pound sack.....	.35c
WHEAT FLAKES, per package.....	.15c
BARLEY FLAKES, per package.....	.15c
PUFFED RICE, per package .....	.10c
WHEAT BERRIES, per package.....	.10c
TOMATOES, two tins for.....	.25c
CORN, per tin .....	.10c
PEAS, per tin .....	.10c
BEANS, per tin .....	.10c
PUMPKIN, two tins for .....	.25c
CORN ON THE COB, ½-gal., special price.....	.50c

A BARGAIN
EVERY
DAY

Independent Grocers and
Liquor Merchants

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

1317 Government Street and 1316 Broad Street

Telephones 52 and 1052
and 1590

Our Goods
Are Delivered
Like Clockwork.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Hon. Richard McBride is expected back from the mainland today.

Hon. W. J. Bowser sailed from Boston for Liverpool yesterday.

Mrs. Heatherbell, of Linden avenue, leaves today for a visit to England.

W. B. and Mrs. Garrard have gone on a trip to Vancouver via Alberni.

M. G. H. Neel and Miss Neel, from Cowichan, are visiting in Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Nason, from Tacoma, are on a visit to Victoria.

Mr. Percy Blakemore is in Victoria for a short time.

Mrs. Rissmiller will be one of the many bridge hostesses during this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Crotty, Burdette avenue, left yesterday on a visit to Duncan.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mason, from Montreal, are spending a short time in Victoria.

Mr. W. A. Kemp and Mr. C. L. Burton, from Toronto, are on a visit to Victoria.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" that is
Laxative Bromo Quinine E. Wilson
on every
Cure a Case of Daily Constipation
box. 25

SHOP AT THE Beehive DOUGLAS STREET

Their English Goods
Are To Be Relied Upon

Best of English Hosiery from - - - 25c

Keep "BOVRIL" in the house

Why not take a cup of BOVRIL every morning throughout the Spring. It invigorates the whole system, fortifies you against the changeable weather and helps you to do the work of the day. BOVRIL is easily made—a cup, hot water and a spoonful of BOVRIL are all you need.

Do not accept any substitute for

BOVRIL

The Semi-ready
Frock, silk-faced
\$20 to \$25



Old styles and old ways were good enough in the pioneer days, but with the growth of wealth and culture we want something better.

Semi-ready tailoring is of certain quality, and the designs are an artistic improvement on the custom-made clothes. Semi-ready clothes are not ready-made clothing.

Whether it be a \$15 Sack Suit or a \$30 Frock—the Certificate of Surety goes with every Semi-ready garment.

Semi-ready Tailoring

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Bevan came down from Duncans yesterday. They are staying at the Empress.

Mr. L. O'Keefe, of 944 Fort street, left last evening on the Princess May for Dawson.

R. A. Power, of the firm of Currie & Power, returned from a business trip to Duncan.

Oliver Nelson left yesterday via the C. P. R. for Nelson, where he will reside in future.

C. H. French went over to Vancouver last night on the Charmer, on a short business trip.

W. Butler, of Keating's Crossing, was among the outgoing passengers by the V. & S. railway yesterday afternoon.

F. Turgoose, of Saanich, was in the city for a few hours yesterday on business. He returned on the afternoon V. & S. train.

H. A. Ross, manager of the Vancouver-Portland Cement company, left for Tod Inlet by the V. & S. railway yesterday afternoon.

A. A. Fuller and Mrs. Fuller, of Wenatchee, Wash., came over from the Sound yesterday. They are guests at the King Edward.

C. Claman, of Vancouver, is in the

city. He came in by the V. & S. railway last evening. While here he is a guest at the King Edward.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert English, of Winnipeg, who have been making an extended tour of the coast, left last night on their return to the east.

Miss Miller, sister of the Rev. E. G. Miller, who has been spending some months in Victoria, leaves for her home in England to-day.

Mrs. A. Koenig, of Koenig's hotel, Shawnigan Lake, arrived in the city yesterday by the noon E. & N. train. She is making her headquarters at the King Edward hotel.

E. A. Hosker and G. Williams were among yesterday's arrivals from Nanaimo by the noon E. & N. train. They are among those registered at the King Edward hotel.

Baroness M. von Witzleben, of Medrow, Pomerania; Mrs. W. F. Burrell and Miss Montgomery, of Portland, Ore., arrived at the Empress yesterday for a short stay.

W. A. Ward, formerly of Victoria, but now engaged in the timber business in Vancouver, came over yesterday on a business visit. He is a guest at the Empress.

Mrs. T. J. Hall, Jr., gave an informal tea Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. W. W. Wright, Mrs. Fred Wright and Miss Marlon Wright, of Honolulu, who are spending a few months in Victoria.

E. L. Nordyke, of Stonewall, Man., registered at the Empress yesterday. Mr. Nordyke is thinking of going into the manufacturing business in Victoria.

William H. Tompkins, who has been a member of the local staff of the United States immigration department, left yesterday for San Francisco, whither he has been transferred.

Mrs. Edgar McMicking will receive in future on the 2nd Friday of each month, instead of the 2nd and 4th as formerly.

The Misses Alice and Helen Hickey left Friday afternoon by the Princess Charlotte on a few days' trip to Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Griffiths left last night for Vancouver, en route for Revelstoke, where they will spend some little time.

H. E. Beasley, superintendent of the E. & N. Railway company, went over to Vancouver last night on the Princess May.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. McConnan, Bodwell street, entertained a few friends yesterday after the christening of her little daughter yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Phipps, who have been on a visit of several months to England, have returned to Victoria, where they will in future reside.

On the Princess May, which sailed last night for the north were the following members of the staff of the White Pass & Yukon railway company: J. Denman, A. J. Moffatt, A. A. Bartram, J. R. Gauden, D. Sullivan, J. R. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Bates, after visiting here for a few days, left for their home at Slidney by the V. & S. railway yesterday afternoon.

A. Thomas, of Saanich, is in the city. He came in by the V. & S. railway last evening. While here he is a guest at the King Edward.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert English, of Winnipeg, who have been making an extended tour of the coast, left last night on their return to the east.

St. John's church was brightly decorated with palms and Easter lilies and occupied by a large party of spectators who gathered to celebrate the marriage of Miss Louise Milne Malcolm and Mr. Arthur Stanley Burgess, which took place at 7 o'clock last evening, the ceremony being performed by Rev. A. J. MacGillivray. Mr. Andrew Milne was at the organ and played the wedding march as the bride entered with her uncle, Mr. W. Scott Matheson, of Seattle, who gave her away. She wore a handsome gown of champagne Alexandra cloth, made on the directoire lines, with yoke of cream silk lace and with vest and trimmings of Persian embroidery. Her hat was of champagne net trimmed with long plumes of the same shade and yellow roses and an ornament of pearls. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaid was Miss Irene Malcolm, who was wearing a directoire gown of white Alexandra cloth, with lace yoke, finished with white satin buttons. Her hat was a large white mohair shape with a drapé of white dotted chiffon and a large pink rose and white osprey, and her flowers were pink carnations. Mr. J. W. Allen was best man and the ushers were Mr. F. G. T. Lucas and Mr. F. J. Elkins. A dainty little flower girl was Miss Margaret Soloway, who wore a pretty frock of pale pink silk mull and carried a basket of pink and white carnations. Mrs. Malcolm, the bride's mother, was gowned in black voile, with a becoming

black maline hat. Miss Florence Malcolm wore a pretty gown of cream voile trimmed with lace and a black hat. Mrs. Herbert Cuthbert, of Victoria, the groom's sister, was in a smart grey tailored suit with a mauve straw hat trimmed with roses. After the ceremony the guests were entertained at a reception at the bride's home, 1100 Harwood street, where the many pretty gifts were admired. The groom's gift to the bride was a pearl ring; to the flower girl a fleur-de-lis pin, and to the best man a pair of gold cuff links. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess left on the Princess May for Seattle. They will make a tour of southern California and will return in about two months to make their home here. The bride traveled in a smart tailored costume of sage green cloth with a hat of Tuscan straw, trimmed with black velvet and an osprey.—Vancouver Province.

William H. Tompkins, who has been a member of the local staff of the United States immigration department, left yesterday for San Francisco, whither he has been transferred.

S. C. Malpas, manager of the Portland, Ore., branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, accompanied by Mrs. Malpas and son, left yesterday on their return to the south after a week's visit with friends here.

Mrs. Wood left yesterday afternoon to spend a fortnight with her sister, Mrs. Earle, of Ladysmith, before going east, where she will remain with her son, Mr. Fred C. Wood, till the completion of his college course.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Clubb and Miss Clubb of Toronto, arrived in Victoria yesterday from Los Angeles, where they have been spending the winter. Mr. Clubb is the father of W. J. Clubb, the lessee of the cigar stands in the C. P. R. hotels.

On the Princess May, which sailed last night for the north were the following members of the staff of the White Pass & Yukon railway company: J. Denman, A. J. Moffatt, A. A. Bartram, J. R. Gauden, D. Sullivan, J. R. Williams.

Mr. Macdonald, who has been with her daughter, Mrs. Billings, in Sidney for the past year, left yesterday for an extended trip in Europe. She will be joined at Fernie by her daughter, Mrs. Sherwood Hardman, who will accompany her.

The Friday Bridge club met on Friday last at the residence of Mrs. Flumerfelt, St. Charles street. The rooms were very prettily decorated with a profusion of spring flowers. The first prize was won by Mrs. Phipps and Mrs. Ker was the winner of the second prize. The usual members played.

St. John's church was brightly decorated with palms and Easter lilies and occupied by a large party of spectators who gathered to celebrate the marriage of Miss Louise Milne Malcolm and Mr. Arthur Stanley Burgess, which took place at 7 o'clock last evening, the ceremony being performed by Rev. A. J. MacGillivray. Mr. Andrew Milne was at the organ and played the wedding march as the bride entered with her uncle, Mr. W. Scott Matheson, of Seattle, who gave her away. She wore a handsome gown of champagne Alexandra cloth, made on the directoire lines, with yoke of cream silk lace and with vest and trimmings of Persian embroidery. Her hat was of champagne net trimmed with long plumes of the same shade and yellow roses and an ornament of pearls. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaid was Miss Irene Malcolm, who was wearing a directoire gown of white Alexandra cloth, with lace yoke, finished with white satin buttons. Her hat was a large white mohair shape with a drapé of white dotted chiffon and a large pink rose and white osprey, and her flowers were pink carnations. Mrs. Malcolm, the bride's mother, was gowned in black voile, with a becoming

black maline hat. Miss Florence Malcolm wore a pretty gown of cream voile trimmed with lace and a black hat. Mrs. Herbert Cuthbert, of Victoria, the groom's sister, was in a smart grey tailored suit with a mauve straw hat trimmed with roses. After the ceremony the guests were entertained at a reception at the bride's home, 1100 Harwood street, where the many pretty gifts were admired. The groom's gift to the bride was a pearl ring; to the flower girl a fleur-de-lis pin, and to the best man a pair of gold cuff links. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess left on the Princess May for Seattle. They will make a tour of southern California and will return in about two months to make their home here. The bride traveled in a smart tailored costume of sage green cloth with a hat of Tuscan straw, trimmed with black velvet and an osprey.—Vancouver Province.



"PROPER" CLOTHES

Are not of that freakish type, but are stylishly made to meet the requirements of the men with quiet tastes, as well as the young men who demand the fancy pockets and cuff sleeves.

Are you tall and slender? Medium? Short or stout? Proper Clothes Brand of Clothing is made in the different types to fit the most exacting. We positively guarantee to fit and please you, otherwise we prefer to lose the sale. A satisfied customer is the best advertisement we can have. Our suits are not expensive—nor are they too cheap. The prices range from

\$15 to \$30

And rest assured that whatever suit you buy it will be better value than what equally good clothing can be bought for elsewhere.

SEE US FOR YOUR NEXT SUIT

Fitzpatrick & O'Connell

813 Government Street, Opp. Post Office



The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto.

Five Thousand Garments to Select From



A Semi-ready Dress Suit, with all silk facing, in fine vicuna cloth, for \$25. Others at \$20 and \$25.

That the "Semi-ready" system of tailoring must ultimately prevail, just as the manufacture of the finest boots have vanquished the old custom-made boot, is the universal belief of the many who have watched the splendid growth of the idea.

The one difficulty which Semi-ready tailoring had to surmount was that of conveying in words the exact meaning of the many innovations and improvements introduced under the one name, "Semi-ready."

This difficulty was offset by the enthusiasm of all who bought Semi-ready garments and told their friends about the Physique Type System, based on height and weight measurements, and meeting every variation caused by environments or physical temperament.

Semi-ready Tailoring

Flannel Suits, Outing Suits Business Suits, Dress Suits, Frock Suits

In Endless Variety at the

Semi-ready Wardrobe

New Shipments arriving daily by express and freight. See the New two-button and five-button Sac Suits in single and double-breasted styles.

Five Thousand Garments to Select From

New Hats in all the New Stiff and Soft Styles.
New Shirts, Neckwear, Hosiery and Underwear.

B. Williams & Co.

Clothers and Hatters

Sole Agents for Semi-ready Tailoring

614 Yates Street

Semi-ready Tailoring

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

922 Government Street

LIMITED

Victoria, B.C.

Fairfield Estate—New Subdivision

ON THE MARKET FOR THE FIRST TIME
A subdivision containing twenty-one very large lots beautifully situated in a sheltered spot one block from the car, park frontage. Terms one-quarter cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, at seven per cent. Prices \$1,000 to \$1,500

FAIRFIELD ESTATE—Buy in the new subdivision at foot of Government House. Terms, one-third cash, balance one and two years at 7 per cent. \$450 upwards.

Gorge Rd. Subdivision Yates Estate

Only seven lots left at \$150. Others held at from \$175 upwards. Very easy terms. Discount for cash: Allowance made of \$100 per acre, and \$50 for half acre lots.

WATER FRONTAGE—Cheapest on the market. Inside city limits, one block from the car line. Price, per acre \$1,500

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—PHOENIX OF LONDON.

FARMS—ASK FOR PRINTED LIST

If You Want To Rent A House See P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

VERRINDER AVE.—A good two-storey dwelling, containing ten excellent rooms; modern conveniences; rent \$35.00	1330 RUDLIN ST.—1 1-2 storey house, containing six excellent rooms, modern; rent.....\$25.00
1603 JUBILEE AVE.—A desirable eight-roomed house, two storeys, modern; rent.....\$39.00	644 LANGFORD AVE.—An excellent dwelling of eight rooms, two storeys, modern; rent.....\$23.00
LOVERS' LANE—Picturesque locality, a convenient two-storey house, containing eight good rooms; rent \$20.00	1025 YATES ST.—A very convenient seven-roomed dwelling, 1 1-2 storeys, modern; rent \$39.00
CRAIGFLOWER ROAD—A delightful location, fine two-storey house of eight rooms; modern; rent \$19.00	846 YATES ST.—Close in, good six-roomed house, 1 1-2 storeys, modern; rent \$25.00
524 HILLSIDE AVE.—A most desirable house of eight rooms, two storeys; modern; rent.....\$23.00	645 BELTON AVE.—Fine location, nice 1 1/2 storey house of six rooms, modern; rent \$14.00
1218 QUADRA ST.—A nice little six-roomed residence, two-storeys, modern; rent.....\$20.00	1216 QUADRA ST.—Desirable two-storey house, containing six rooms, modern; rent.....\$20.00
1133 YATES ST.—An excellent cottage, containing five fine rooms, modern; rent.....\$20.00	1133 YATES ST.—An excellent cottage, containing five fine rooms, modern; rent.....\$20.00

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

NEAR BEACON HILL PARK—Sea and car line, a well furnished five-roomed cottage; will lease for one year; rent \$42.50	FLORENCE ROAD—A good modern cottage, containing six rooms, near Gorge Park; rent.....\$30.00
---	--

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

Telephone 1076.

Money to Loan. Fire Insurance Written.

1130 Broad St.

Funds for Investment Wanted

First class mortgages on improved Residential properties, placed in the cities of Victoria and Vancouver at rates varying from 7 per cent to 8 per cent in amounts from \$1200 upwards.

MONEY TO LOAN

\$ 700	\$1500	\$2000
\$1250	\$1600	\$5000

or more at lowest current rates on Improved City Properties

PEMBERTON & SON

625 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C.

326 Homer Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Established 1858 A. W. BRIDGMAN Telephone 86
41 GOVERNMENT STREET

Just Growing! Not Booming!

Victoria is growing rapidly and real estate values are advancing every day. The man who buys Victoria property now will make money in the near future. Are YOU going to be among the winners?

Every person who has bought lots in the Fairfield estate has made money, and present prices will double themselves in the next twelve months. Fairfield is the best undeveloped property close to the city, being alongside the park, beach and car line. You can make no mistake in picking up a lot or two today. Call and see us before all the bargains are sold.

GRANT & LINEHAM

Telephone 664

634 VIEW STREET,

P.O. Box 307

Money to Loan. Fire Insurance Written.

W. C. BOND

TELEPHONE 1092

R. W. CLARK

PROPERTY FOR SALE

SAANICHTON—28 acres, one-half mile from station. Fifteen acres cultivated, five room bungalow, poultry houses, stable, barn, grainery, piggery, etc. Fine well and living stream. Cows, pigs, horse, fowls and ducks, buggy, wagon and all necessary implements.....\$7,500

SHAWNIGAN DISTRICT, one mile frontage on Koksilah river, 188 acres, 25 in hay, 6 acres cultivated. Six room house, barn and other outbuildings. Democrat wagon, and all necessary implements.....\$6,500

ALBERNI—Eighty-eight acres, 20 acres cultivated. Small house, new and not quite finished. Barn. Creek running all the year. Stock at valuation.....\$3,000

MONTAGUE HARBOR—Galiano Island, 160 acres, 3/4-mile water frontage. Grapes, figs, etc., ripe to perfection. Four acres cleared, 45 acres alder bottom. House 20 x 30. Barn. Price

.....\$3,000

ONE HUNDRED SIXTY ACRES, Sooke harbor, 25 acres cleared, mostly heavy black soil, 100 young fruit trees, small fruits, outbuildings. Nine room house, four rooms continually rented. Stock and implements can be bought if desired

.....\$5,000

ONE HUNDRED SIXTY ACRES, only eight miles from Prince Rupert, and four miles from Kain Island, two miles from line of Grand Trunk Railway. Timber running from 8,000 to 10,000 feet per acre, and all good land. Cash Price \$2,200, or less than \$14 per acre. Don't miss this opportunity.

GANGES HARBOR, Salt Spring Island—120 acres, 20 cleared, two horses, 400 chickens, wagon, and farm implements of all kinds. Good house and barn, 200 fruit trees. An A1 buy at

.....\$3,700

BOND & CLARK, 614 Trounce Avenue. :: Telephone 1092

Local Agents for Pacific Government Lands and Concession Corporation, Ltd.

TO RENT

Well Furnished Eight Roomed Modern House on Gorge Road

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LIMITED, 63 YATES ST.

TELEPHONE 663

VICTORIA

WINNIPEG

REGINA

TELEPHONE 633

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

HOMES AT THE BEACH

AT PENDER ISLAND
105 Acres of land on Otter Bay, having a sheltered, sandy beach, two miles from school and wharf.
About five acres cleared
Price, per acre.....\$25.00

AT METCHOSIN
On Lagoon—Fifteen acres, two cleared and fenced.
Price, per acre.....\$150.00
Ten Acres Bush
Price, per acre.....\$125.00
Terms, one-third cash, balance in four years
at six per cent

These are samples of cheap water frontage. We have others—and print a complete list of the desirable Farms for sale on Vancouver Island

ESTABLISHED
1890

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

TELEPHONE
30

BEACON HILL

FOR SALE

Magnificent residential site, with frontage of 178 feet on Douglas Street (facing Beacon Hill Park) and 178 feet on Olympia Avenue, with a depth of over 300 feet.

This property is within a stone's throw of Dallas Road, and has an uninterrupted view of Beacon Hill Park, a fine view of the Straits and Olympia Range, and of all shipping passing to and from Victoria Harbor.

The property will be sold as a whole to anyone wishing to build a large residence in a beautiful locality, or will be sub-divided to suit purchasers desiring smaller holdings.

J. MUSGRAVE

Cor. of Broad and Trounce Ave. Money to Loan on Approved Security

INVESTIGATE!!

HAPPY VALLEY, farm 100 acres, 40 acres clear. Easy terms, or will trade for northwest agreement of sale\$5,500
WATERFRONTAGE, all good land fronting on Portage Inlet, one lot, 1 1/4 acres, for \$850
CORNER OF WILKINSON AND BURNSIDE ROADS, 6 1/4 acres of land, with fine view, for\$1,200
WILKINSON ROAD, close to the city, seven acres cleared fruit land for\$1,650
FIVE ACRES, three miles from the centre of the city, for\$3,500
FIVE ACRES, all highly cultivated and good house, for\$3,500
TWENTY-EIGHT ACRES, highly cultivated, with good bungalow\$7,500
CLOSE TO CITY, 17 1/2 acres, unexcelled for soil and view, good buildings, and spring water, for\$7,000
NEW SIX ROOM HOUSE, everything modern, with three good lots, fine garden all cleared, for\$3,000
ROCKLAND AVENUE, fine residence, good lot\$4,000
FINE BUNGALOW, two beautiful lots close to car and school, beautiful street\$4,000
PRINCESS STREET, new seven room house, large lot\$3,800
NEW SEVEN ROOM HOUSE, fine lot at less than cost\$3,500
Don't be afraid to investigate, get a home of your own—We will make the terms to suit you

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

TELEPHONE 1377

618 TROUNCE AVENUE

Here is a BARGAIN No doubt about it!

A fine corner block of very choice property on Fort Street car line, 165 x 200 feet, frontage on two streets. Sewer, city water, electric lights and granolithic walks.

This would make three fine lots on which three good houses could be built, and even four if thought advisable. This is a splendid speculative proposition, as property very close to this and no better is held at \$1,000 per lot.

We strongly advise you to look into this offer, and use your own judgment. \$1,800 will take this whole block on easy terms.

We firmly believe this to be a money maker.

LATIMER & NEY

629 FORT STREET COR. BROAD

Business Property Wanted

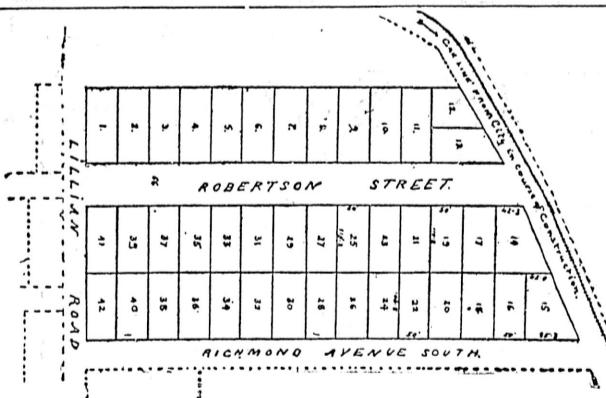
We are about to open an advertising campaign for the sale of Victoria business property. We realize that business property in Victoria in view of the rapid increase in population is a particularly good buy at the present time and have notified our Manitoba and Northwest agencies to push the sale of this class of property at every opportunity. We are also going to advertise Victoria business property very extensively in Victoria and want Victoria owners to support us in our efforts by listing with us for sale their Victoria holdings.

If you are out of town or unable to call, kindly fill out the following list and mail it to us:

Owner	Description of Property	Lot No.
Location	Size of Lot	Kind of Bldg.
No. of Stores	No. of Offices	
Rent	Class of Business	
Roof	Cellar	How Heated
Street No.	Price, Including Commission	
Terms	Taxes	Insurance
Other Expenses		

T. P. McCONNELL

Corner Government and Fort St. (Upstairs).



Fronting Fairfield Road

Near Car Terminus

LOTS FOR SALE AT \$550

Robertson Street, main 66 feet road to Foul Bay Beach. Good sea bathing within one block from lots.

E. A. Harris & Co.
615 FORT STREET
Insurance. Money to Loan.

WANTED—\$6,000 at eight per cent. First class security, conservative valuation \$25,000.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—New house on Chaucer street, well finished, sideboard, bathroom, stone foundation, all modern conveniences. Very pretty location. Terms, \$400 cash, balance \$20 per month. Price.....\$1,900

FIVE ROOM COTTAGE—Well built, electric light, all modern conveniences, close to townhall, frontage on two streets. Terms. This is a very good buy at \$1,600

THREE LOTS on Howe Street, Fairfield Estate. These lots are cheaper than any lots in the Fairfield Estate. Price, each\$550

Howard Potts

731 Fort Street

Phone 1192

Timber

Timber

WANTED

FROM OWNERS

Good and well located timber for responsible buyers. Will either buy or sell at right prices

Western Finance Co.

Phone 1062.

LIMITED.

1236 Gov't St. (Upstairs)

Telephone 65

Have You Any Property For Sale?

If so, call and list it with us. If you wish to buy a house or land call and see us.

COLES & ODDY

Real Estate, Fire, Life, Marine and Financial Agents
1205 Broad St., (Next to Colonist Office)

P.O. Box 167



On the Waterfront

CHARTERS MADE FOR COAL TRADE

Sugar Steamer Puritan and Greenwich Chartered On Time to Seattle Firms

WILL RUN TO NOME

Sesnon and Co. Will Ship Coal To Arctic Port Again From British Columbia

Through the agency of Dodwell & Co., Ltd., the British steamer Puritan, which is bringing a cargo of raw sugar from Demerara for the B.C. Sugar Refinery, and the steamer Greenwich, which put into San Francisco in route here from Guaymas, have been chartered by the John J. Sesnon company to make two round voyages from British Columbia with coal to points on Norton Sound, including St. Michael, Nome and other ports on Seward peninsula. The Puritan is to be ready for cargo about June 1. The charter party calls for a rate of £1,150 per month. Considering the scarcity of tramp tonnage on this coast and the conditions of the charter, shipping men are of the opinion that the Northern company has secured the Puritan at a favorable rate. Under the agreement the steamer is to pay the extra insurance required for navigating to Nome. It is also required that cargo is to be worked day and night if so desired and if required the steamer is to tow up to four unloaded lighters between Nome and Solomon.

The British steamer Greenwich is also engaged under a similar charter to the Northwestern Commercial company. She is to make two trips to the north and the John J. Sesnon company expects to furnish about one-third cargo for this vessel.

The Puritan is bringing a cargo of raw sugar from Port of Spain, British West Indies, to Vancouver. She left February 13, proceeded from Montevideo March 14 and is due at Vancouver before the end of this month. The Greenwich is at present en route from San Francisco to British Columbia. She will carry a cargo of coal to Mexico before entering the trade to Nome.

Mishaps in Bering Sea

Because of the mishaps to shipping in Bering sea and Norton Sound last season the insurance companies have raised their rates to an unusually high figure. Consequently, in making charters for this year the question of increased insurance was one of great importance. Last season the John J. Sesnon company had the Norwegian steamer Rygja under charter at £1,000 a month. The charter of the Puritan is said to be about on the same basis, with the extra insurance added. In proportion to her size, it is understood that the Greenwich is to receive about the same rate as the Puritan.

Efforts to charter Norwegian steamers for the Nome trade this year have found the increased insurance a stumbling block. The Norwegian companies hesitated to fit their vessels to the north and negotiations for these vessels failed to be consummated.

Vice-President Thomas A. Davies, of the John J. Sesnon company, has just returned from San Francisco, where he has closed up several contracts for delivering coal in the north during the season. Mr. Davies' company has just been awarded the contract for furnishing 2,500 tons of coal to the government at Fort Davis and St. Michael. The John J. Sesnon company was the lowest of four bidders at \$16 a ton, a lower figure than that of last season.

The John J. Sesnon company expects to ship into the north 25,000 tons of Wellington coal during the season. This will be sent on the Puritan, some on the Greenwich and the balance on coasting steamers. The same company will ship in about 40,000 barrels of fuel oil, already holding orders for 30,000 barrels for the electric light plants and mining work.

Mr. Davies is of the opinion that the Northern season will be much better than that of 1908. Prospects are good for a busy summer. With more rain the output will be greater. The winter's work has been satisfactory. Advances from Nome state that the Pioneer Mining company has run out of crude oil, and purchased 1,000 tons of coal with which to finish the winter's work.

The Puritan is owned by the Constantine & Pickering Steamship company of Middlesbrough, having been built in 1897, at Stockton-on-Tees. She registers 4,038 tons gross and 2,553 tons net. Her capacity is 5,800 tons deadweight.

GLOBE TROTTER COMES BY TOSA MARU

French Journalist Is Engaged Walking Through the Countries of the World

Among the passengers on the Japanese steamer Tosa Maru from Japan was a French journalist, M. Joseph Thomassin, who is on a walking tour designed to cover the earth. Starting from Calais, France, July 12th, 1906, he has undertaken that within a period of eight years he will visit every country of the globe. The journey is to be made wholly on foot, except for the necessary crossings of seas and rivers. The first thirty-four months of the jaunt has included calls at more than one-half of the points necessary, but the five years yet available does not leave any too great a margin for the long tramps ahead.

After months of weary trudging over

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

By Government Wireless.
Cape Lazo, 8 a.m.—Clear, northwest wind; bar. 30.23; temp. 45; sea smooth; no shipping.

Point Grey, 8 a.m.—Clear; calm; bar. 30.22; temp. 43; no shipping.

Tatooch, 8 a.m.—Clear; northeast wind; bar. 30.05; temp. 42; sea smooth; no shipping.

Pachena, 8 a.m.—Clear, calm; bar. 30.25; temp. 45. In: Four-masted ship, 7 a.m.

Estevan, 8 a.m.—Clear; bar. 30.34; sea smooth; no shipping. Cape Lazo, noon—Clear; wind northwest; bar. 30.24; temp. 48; sea smooth; no shipping.

Point Grey, noon—Clear; wind northwest; bar. 30.32; temp. 53; In: Steamer Comox at 9.30 a.m.; steamer Indravelli at 10.45 a.m.; steamer Rupert City at 12 p.m.

Tatooch, noon—Out: Steamer Fairhaven at 8.40 a.m. In: Steamer Ohio at 11.30 a.m.

Pachena, noon—Cloudy, light southeast wind; bar. 30.30; temp. 51. In: steamer Ohio at 10.15 a.m.

Estevan, noon—Cloudy; light southeast wind; bar. 30.42; temp. 48; no shipping; sea smooth.

By Wireless.

Cape Lazo, 6 p.m.—Clear; calm, bar. 30.33; temp. 50; sea smooth; spoke fishing steamer Chicago at 2 p.m. south of Cape Mudge; Chicago passed Cape Lazo at 3.15 p.m.; spoke steamer Santa Clara northbound; Santa Clara passed Cape Lazo at 5 p.m.

Point Grey, 6 p.m.—Clear; calm; bar. 30.28; temp. 52. Out: Trading steamer Forager at 2.35 p.m. In: Steamer City of Puebla at 5 p.m.

Tatooch, 6 p.m.—Clear, westwardly 6 miles; bar. 30.40; temp. 47; sea smooth. Out: barge Charger at 2 p.m.

Estevan, 6 p.m.—Clear, westwardly 6 miles; bar. 30.42; temp. 49; sea smooth; spoke steamer Pennsylvania outward bound sixty miles north at 2 p.m.

Pachena, 6 p.m.—Clear, light westerly wind; bar. 30.33; temp. 45; sea smooth; no shipping.

strange lands and among peoples little known, Thomassin is enthusiastic over his chances for coming out victor in a contest coming out victor for a prize of \$25,000. This sum was posted by the Royal Geographical and Olympic Society, of Holland, Thomassin says, and three men are competing for the prize.

With his labors in Europe and Asia completed, and the Barbary states and Egypt covered on his walk, Thomassin expresses the belief that the most difficult part of his task is ended. During the past eighteen months he has been delayed three times by illness, each instance of which threatened to end his participation in the contest. After completing a required tour of Palestine, he was stricken with blindness. The sight of one eye was entirely lost, and for many weeks an affection the doctors he consulted could not understand threatened to destroy both eyes.

Notwithstanding serious delays, Thomassin has arrived in Seattle, almost to the hour, a schedule arranged previous to his departure from France. He carries evidence of the authenticity of his journey in the form of signed statements from officers of the hundreds of cities and capitals he has visited. A record book bears the endorsements of princes, governors, maharajahs and potentates of numerous almost unknown principalities.

Thomassin has no knowledge of the movements of the two others who are competing against him, but is convinced that none has done better. Much of Europe and the Holy Land was done in the company of Pierre von Moers, a Hollander, but in Syria all trace of him was lost.

**PRINCESS MAY SAILS
ON 200th VOYAGE**

Left Last Night For Skagway and Ports With Good Cargo and Many Passengers

When the steamer Princess May, of the C. P. R. left for the north at 11 o'clock last night she began her 200th voyage to Alaskan ports. Her stay here was brief. She came in from Skagway and way ports Friday evening with 45 passengers, including some who are well known in the north. Among the latter were Rev. Mr. Gurd and Mrs. Gurd, of Methukata.

During her last northward trip the Princess May established some long distance wireless records. On one occasion she kept up communication between the vicinity of Wrangel and Magdalena bay in Mexico. During the southward voyage this time the wireless on board this steamer helped the police for the first time in active work by warning them that a certain passenger from Prince Rupert whom the authorities wanted was on board. Acting on the wireless advice the police were on hand at the wharf, and the man was arrested.

The Princess May took a good list of passengers northward last night. Among those who are aboard is H. E. Beasley, of the C. P. R., who is starting a northern trip; Miss Molynieux, Mrs. H. Molynieux, L. O'Keefe, J. R. Williams, D. Sullivan, G. Denman, A. J. Moffat, G. H. Botram, J. R. Gaudin, engineer on one of the northern river steamers who is going north to get his vessel ready; S. C. Williams, W. Daniel, H. W. Heal and Miss H. Heal.

BELLEROPHON COMING

Blue Funnel Liner Expected On Monday To Discharge Cargo At Outer Wharf

The Blue Funnel steamer Bellerophon, which reached port yesterday morning and left for Tacoma, will return to Victoria on Monday to discharge 1,800 tons of local freight for local consignees. Almost the entire amount is from the United Kingdom. Some shipments of whale oil and canned salmon will be loaded on the Bellerophon.

SEALERS READY FOR BERING SEA

Company Will Not Send Any Vessels — Partial Vessels Assigned for Summer

The sealing schooner Eva Marie, Capt. Jacobsen, is now lying alongside Turner & Beeton's wharf while preparations are made for her departure on a cruise to the Bering sea. This year she is only taking ten canoes aboard, her owner, Captain Jacobsen, thinking that number quite sufficient, although in the olden days as many as 35 used to be carried.

The schooner Vera, under charter to Captain George Heater, has now made all her preparations for leaving for the north. She will sail from port on Monday, going up the west coast of the island to pick up an Indian crew of hunters. From there she will proceed direct to the hunting grounds in the Bering sea.

Owing to the bad conditions prevailing for British sealers in the pelagic hunting grounds the Victoria Sealing Company will not send any vessels this season. The Japanese have almost succeeded in monopolizing the industry in northern waters. Thirty-nine vessels flying the flag of the Rising Sun will ply the waters of Bering sea this summer. Their presence, and the methods they employ, militate against the chances of local sealers reaping profit through sending a large number of vessels to the north.

H. M. S. Algerie will probably carry out the annual sealing patrol for the Imperial government. The United States sealing patrol is being assigned for this season, the vessels including the revenue cutters Manning, Bear, Rush and Perry, while the Thetis will go into the Arctic. Capt. W. G. Ross has been inspecting the fleet and regarding its coming season's work he said: After their cruise in Bering sea during the coming summer for the protection of the sealing industry, enforcement of laws on the shores of the Arctic ocean, and other duties, they will be stationed at advantageous points on the Pacific coast for the purpose of rendering aid to the floating commerce of this coast, the purpose being to have the revenue cutter service co-operate in every essential way with shipping interests directly and indirectly.

We will probably send one of the cutters to Juneau after the return of the fleet from Bering sea, and we feel that any work we do in Alaska in regard to stations or vessels in those waters during the winter season will be recognized as of value to the floating commerce of the entire coast.

"The vessels remaining on Puget Sound during the summer will be the Shoshone and the new cutter Ta-homa, which is due here in August next.

"One of the important duties of the vessels cruising on the Aleutian group to Attu will be their co-operation with several scientific expeditions sent out by various nations to study the extraordinary geological structure of the various volcanic groups of islands which form the Aleutian chain. Among them is an important party sent out by the Russian government."

With his labors in Europe and Asia completed, and the Barbary states and Egypt covered on his walk, Thomassin is enthusiastic over his chances for coming out victor in a contest coming out victor for a prize of \$25,000. This sum was posted by the Royal Geographical and Olympic Society, of Holland, Thomassin says, and three men are competing for the prize.

With the labors of the two others who are competing against him, he is convinced that none has done better. Much of Europe and the Holy Land was done in the company of Pierre von Moers, a Hollander, but in Syria all trace of him was lost.

**GERMAN STEAMSHIP LINES
TO BE COMBINED**

Amalgamation of North German Lloyd and Hamburg American Line Will Make World's Greatest Fleet

New York, April 17.—That proposals are to be brought forward with a view to amalgamating the great North German Lloyd Steamship line with the Hamburg-American line will be brought forward at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the North German Lloyd at Bremen, April 24, is the text of a cable received in this city today from Berlin.

It is believed that each of the great German lines could continue to do practically the same business done now separately by the maintenance of joint offices throughout the world and by otherwise sharing the operating charges, while doing away with profit destroying competition at various points.

The proposed alliance would bring under one control a shipping capital aggregating the enormous sum of \$15,759,000.

Stories of the prospective alliance of the powerful German steamship companies have been current for some time. The combination will form by far the largest shipping concern in the world. The Hamburg-American line was founded in 1847. It owns a fleet of 168 large ocean steamers, 25 steam launches, tugs and lighters, aggregating altogether, with the ships in course of construction, 333 vessels. Its services embrace the greater part of the waters of the seven seas. The North German Lloyd has a fleet of about 150 vessels and with the combination the two German shipping concerns will have a fleet of over 500 sea-going vessels. The Deutchland, of the Hamburg-American line, held the record for the Atlantic voyage until the Craigflower.

The proposed alliance would bring under one control a shipping capital aggregating the enormous sum of \$15,759,000.

Stories of the prospective alliance of the powerful German steamship companies have been current for some time. The combination will form by far the largest shipping concern in the world. The Hamburg-American line was founded in 1847. It owns a fleet of 168 large ocean steamers, 25 steam launches, tugs and lighters, aggregating altogether, with the ships in course of construction, 333 vessels. Its services embrace the greater part of the waters of the seven seas. The North German Lloyd has a fleet of about 150 vessels and with the combination the two German shipping concerns will have a fleet of over 500 sea-going vessels. The Deutchland, of the Hamburg-American line, held the record for the Atlantic voyage until the Craigflower.

The new sternwheeler White Swan is rapidly being put into shape for passenger service on the Gorge this summer. The vessel is being built by Roy Troup, and application has been made to Ottawa for permission to use the White Swan. The Swan will be both larger and more powerful than the Craigflower.

Two large gasoline launches for this summer's excursion business are being completed by Tom Watson. One of these will be called the Princess Mary and another the Princess Gladys. Still a third vessel is being made ready to have an engine installed if the traffic is sufficiently great.

The steamer Erna of the Jebsen and Ostrander line, is expected to arrive from Central American ports and Mexico about Wednesday next.

Announcing the second voyage of the Erna, Jebsen and Ostrander give the Erna's sailing date from Victoria as May 7. She is eight days behind her schedule. She will leave San Francisco May 11, San Pedro May 13, Manzanillo May 18, 20, Sailing Cruz, May 22, San Jose May 24, Acapulco, May 26 and arriving at Corinto May 28. Returning the Erna is scheduled to arrive at Victoria June 28.

A special trip from Corinto will be made by the Erna to Panama, leaving Corinto May 26, and arriving at La Boca, Panama, three days later. This gives a run of twenty-two days from Corinto to Panama.

The company recently dispatched the steamer Ella on her second voyage to the Southern coast. The Erna is due at Victoria within a day or two, returning from her first voyage in this service.

The steamer Erna of the Jebsen and Ostrander line, is expected to arrive from Central American ports and Mexico about Wednesday next.

Announcing the second voyage of the Erna, Jebsen and Ostrander give the Erna's sailing date from Victoria as May 7. She is eight days behind her schedule. She will leave San Francisco May 11, San Pedro May 13, Manzanillo May 18, 20, Sailing Cruz, May 22, San Jose May 24, Acapulco, May 26 and arriving at Corinto May 28. Returning the Erna is scheduled to arrive at Victoria June 28.

A special trip from Corinto will be made by the Erna to Panama, leaving Corinto May 26, and arriving at La Boca, Panama, three days later. This gives a run of twenty-two days from Corinto to Panama.

The company recently dispatched the steamer Ella on her second voyage to the Southern coast. The Erna is due at Victoria within a day or two, returning from her first voyage in this service.

WONDERS OF THE HUMAN BODY

Why Many People Never Need a Doctor.

You have a natural laxative in your body. Why, then, should you use a dose purgative to move the bowels?

Bile is nature's laxative. It is bile and bile alone—which moves the bowels as they should be moved. The liver is the storehouse for the bile. The liver pours forth the bile into the bowels, which stimulates them to move, and thus causes the waste matter to pass from the body.

Constipation is a disease, OF the bowels, but CAUSED by the liver. When the bowels do not move regularly and naturally, it is because the liver is not giving up enough bile. And the only possible way to cure Constipation, is to cure the liver.

Calomel, cascara, salts, senna, common pills and sweet lozenges and all the other purgatives do not act on the liver at all. They merely irritate and inflame the bowels.

"Fruit-a-lives" cure Constipation because they act on the liver. The fruit principles stimulate the liver to secrete and give up enough bile to move the bowels, while the tonics and antiseptics tone up and invigorate the muscles. "Fruit-a-lives" are the only medicine ever discovered that will cure Constipation, Billiousness and all other troubles due to a Torpid or Disordered Liver. 50¢ a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial box, 25¢. At dealers or from Fruit-a-lives, Limited, Ottawa.

The schooner Vera, under charter to Captain George Heater, has now made all her preparations for leaving for the north. She will sail from port on Monday, going up the west coast of the island to pick up an Indian crew of hunters. From there she will proceed direct to the hunting grounds in the Bering sea.

PROFITS IN PAPER MAKING

No industry not even mining itself has yielded as large and permanent dividends as the manufacture of Wood Pulp and Paper. At the present time it is absolutely impossible to buy stock in the majority of the operating pulp and paper mills of Canada, and there is not the remotest doubt but that the stock which we are now offering for subscription will not only pay from 15 to 25 annual dividends but will be selling at a big premium within 90 days from the opening of the plant.

The official United States government report issued at Washington, D. C., January 15, 1909, showed that the nine paper mills of the State of Maine, after deducting insurance, depreciation, rent, wages, administration expense, cost of material, etc., made a net profit in 1908 of \$705,718. The 43 mills of the State of Massachusetts manufactures exclusively of newspaper, after deducting expenses of every kind and character, made a profit of \$7,957,494. The 38 mills of the State of Michigan made a net profit of \$3,052,332. The 40 mills of the State of Pennsylvania, manufacturers of news, book and fiber paper, showed a net profit of \$3,426,740. The 75 mills of New York manufactures exclusively of book and newspaper, showed a profit of \$5,259,935. 20 mills of the State of Ohio represented a profit of \$758,856, while the 32 mills of Wisconsin confined exclusively to news and wrapping paper showed a profit of \$2,326,684. The St. Argis Pulp and Paper Co. showed a gross profit in 1908 of \$229,974.27 in 44 months. The Rumford Falls Pulp and Paper Co. made \$488,000 on a capital of \$500,000. The profits of the Luarentide Pulp and Paper Co. of Grandmère, Quebec, in 1908, represented \$251,458. In 1907 the net profits after deducting all interest charges on bonds and loans, etc., amounted to \$283,321. The Kellner-Parlington Pulp and Paper Co. last year showed a gross profit of \$1,252,205. The official United States government report under date of July 25, 1907, Bulletin 80 showed that the paper mills of the state of Oregon made a gross profit of 20.2-3 on the value of goods over all expenses, while the mills in California showed the value of goods over all expenses of 19 per cent. The gross profits of the International Paper Co. for 1908 amounted to \$1,635,918.

Who would not be glad now to buy a few thousand shares of stock in the Eastern Canadian Paper Mills, for instance, at the price they were originally quoted at, such as the Toronto Paper Co., Dominion Pulp and Paper Co., Lincoln Paper Co., Montreal Paper Co., Lawrentide Pulp and Paper Co., Trent River Pulp and Paper Co., Georgetown Paper Co., North-

ern Mills, St. Raymond Paper Co., Kinleith Paper Co., and other Eastern mills. As a matter of fact it is impossible to secure stock in the majority of operating pulp and paper mills. People ordinarily buy this character of stock as a permanent investment and in consequence it is usually retired from the market. The last issue of the British Paper Maker Journal gave the following quotations: Darwen Paper Co., £5 shares are now at £9 1/2; East Lancashire Paper Co., 10 shares are now at 15 1/2 and 16 1/2; the £5 shares of the Guardbridge Paper Co. are now at 9 1/2; Rambottam Paper Co., £5 shares with only £3 paid, are now at 6 1/2; Roach Bridge, £5 shares with only £4 1/2 paid, are now at 6. The £5 share of the Star Paper Co., with only £3 paid, are now worth 5 1/2. In offering the Preferred Stock of The Western Canada Wood Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd., for subscription we do so with a feeling that it is the best industrial stock ever offered in Western Canada. The Company have acquired 55,660 acres of magnificent Pulp Limits at Quatsino Sound, Vancouver Island, large water power on Marble Creek, Quatsino Sound, and are proceeding with the erection of the Pulp and Paper Plant, which when fully complete will have a capacity of 600 tons of news and wrapping paper per week. The erection of the plant is under the supervision of Mr. Charles B. Pride, of Appleton, Wis., one of the most distinguished authorities in the United States or Canada on the erection of Pulp and Paper Mills, having built more than fifty of the leading mills of the country during the past twenty years. We are rushing the work along and are confident that we will have the pulp division, with a capacity of 100 tons of pulp, in operation by December 1 this year. The Preferred Stock which we are now offering is entitled to a cumulative preferential dividend of 7 per cent, payable before any dividend is paid on the Ordinary Stock. After 7 per cent, has been paid upon the Ordinary and Preferred Stock both stocks thereafter participate equally in all surplus profits which the company may determine to distribute for that year. As a matter of fact there is no reason why we should not pay conservatively from 20 to 40 per cent. on the Preferred Stock, and within 90 days from the opening of the Pulp Plant the Stock will be selling at a big premium. We know the big dividends that the paper mills of the United States and Canada are paying and with our vast timber limits, huge water powers, and proximity to the great Oriental markets, there is no reason why we should not pay at least 10 per cent. better dividends than the Eastern Canada or American mills.

WE NOW OFFER FOR SUBSCRIPTION THE REMAINDER OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF 300,000 PREFERENCE SHARES

IN BLOCKS OF 100 SHARES AT \$1.00 PER SHARE.

PAYMENTS: FIFTEEN PER CENT ON APPLICATION, FIFTEEN PER CENT IN THIRTY DAYS

Balance, 10 per cent per month until fully paid. The Preferred Stock is entitled to a cumulative dividend of 7 per cent, payable out of the net profits of the Company before any dividend is paid on the Ordinary Stock.

DIRECTORS:

COL. HENRY APPLETON, R.E., retired, Dir. British Canadian Wood & Paper Co., Ltd.
CHARLES J. V. SPRATT, President Victoria Machinery Depot, Victoria.
DR. LEWIS HALL, Mayor of Victoria, B.C.
CHARLES LUGRIN, Editor Colonist, Victoria, B.C.
W. K. HOUSTON, Member of W. K. Houston & Co.

Address All Subscriptions Direct to the Head Office: 638 View Street, Victoria, B.C.

Western Canada Wood Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.

GREELY KOLTS, Fiscal Agent

Many Handsome Dinner Sets Given Away

DID YOU GET YOURS?

Every user of Royal Standard Flour receives a coupon in each 49-pound sack which entitles the holder to a chance to win a beautiful china dinner set. Ten are given away free each month to the users of this famous bread flour. Duplicates of the coupons placed in the flour sacks are placed in a sealed receptacle and ten are drawn each month.

The winning numbers will be announced in this space. Compare your coupons each month with the lucky numbers as announced, and if you find you hold one of the duplicates, send it to us, and we will at once forward you a beautiful 109-piece china dinner set free of all charges.

Vancouver Milling & Grain Co. Ltd.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

SALMON'S GRAND DERBY SWEEP

Closes May 24th.

Event at Epsom, England, May 26th.

SHARES AS USUAL

SALE! SALE! SALE!

The Greatest All Around Sale Ever Held in Victoria—"Nuf Sed."

5c

Stove Lifters (wire handled).
Stove Shovels.
Strainers.
Spice Boxes.
Stove Post.
Bright Light.
Egg Beaters.
Match Safes.
Two Mouse Traps.
Two Packages Tacks.
Two Packages Harpins.
Two Pencils.
Tack Hammer.
Aluminum Thimbles.
Wrting Tablets.
Platters.
Egg Cups.
China Mugs.
China Plates, Decorated.

10c

Dust Pans.
Combs.
Cake Turners.
Dish Mops.
Potato Mashers.
Enamelled Mugs
Enamelled Pie Plates
Paint Brushes
Wire Handled Asbestos Mats
Butcher Knives
Paring Knives
Tin Wash Basins
Tin Coffee Pots
1 Pt. Earthen Jugs
Chinese Vases
Square Bread Pans
Five Dozen Clothes Pins
One Dozen Boxes Matches

15c

Shoe Brush
Stove Brush
Scrub Brush
Clothes Brush
Whisks
Glass Sugar Bowls
Enamelled Basins
1 Qt. Earthen Jugs
3 Pt. Enamelled Sauce Pan
4-Qt. Tin Pail
Two White Cups and Saucers
Half Doz. Plated Teaspoons
Tin Lunch Pails
Two Pint Earthen Bowls
Four Dinner Plates
One Pair Salt and Pepper Glass

20c

Earthen Cupidors
Pretty China Cups and Saucers
Shopping Bags
Chair Seats
Bread Knives
2-Qt. Enamelled Sauce Pans
Good Brooms
Enamelled Chambers
Flour Sifters
Tin Callanders
Bread Boards
Dish Pans, tin
Galvanized Clothes Lines
Many other startling bargains.
Come and be convinced. One week only.

Garden Hoes 35c
14-Tooth Garden Rakes 40c
Maps with cloth included 35c

6-Piece Glass Tea Sets 45c
1 Doz. Table Glasses 50c

The B. C. Trading Co.
The House of Bargains.
558 Johnson Street, Opposite Saunderson's Grocery.

Provision is made for the recovery of the penalty of \$50 imposed for failure to pay employee weekly or semi-monthly, as required by the United States law, now in force. The Commissioner of Labor introduced the factory inspector, in a bill introduced by Senator Davenport, at Albany.

At the last meeting of Winnipegs Trades and Labor Council, Delegate Bartlett moved that all delegates of unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. be requested to ask their unions to impose upon the A. F. of L. the necessity of putting a paid organizer in the West.

HAPPENINGS IN

WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

Barbers 2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Bottlers' Helpers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Bookbinders 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Bricklayers 2nd and 4th Monday
Bartenders 1st and 3rd Sunday
Cooks and Waiters 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters Alternately Wednesdays
Cigarmakers 1st Friday
Electrical Workers 2nd and 4th Friday
Gardener Workers 1st Monday
Laborers 1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers 4th Thursday
Leather Workers on Horse Goods
First Monday at 8 p.m.
Laundry Workers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen Every Monday
Letter Carriers 4th Wednesday
Mailmen 1st and 3rd Thursday
Molders 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Musicians 1st and 3rd Sunday
Painters 1st and 3rd Monday
Plumbers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Printing Trades Council Last Sunday
Printing Pressmen 2nd Monday
Shipwrights 2nd and 4th Thursday
Steam Fitters 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Streetcar Employees 2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees 1st Tuesday
Tailors 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Waiters 2nd and 4th Tuesday

Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor on the Labor Editor if he will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions, to The Colonist.

As showing the extent to which the shirt and overall factory of Messrs. Turner, Eleton & Co., is developing, this firm finds a difficulty in securing all the female help they require. Sewing machine operators are in demand, experienced hands preferred. When it is stated that this is union factory, paying union wages and running an 8-hour day, applicants will find working conditions most favorable.

Victoria Local No. 217, Musicians Mutual Protective Association meets tonight at 8:15 in their Johnson street headquarters. As there are a number of important matters to be brought up it is anticipated that an interesting session will be held.

Civic employees of various classes at St. Thomas, Ont., have received an increase in wages.

Engineers in the employ of the municipality at Lethbridge, Alta., have had their wages increased.

Miss Margaret C. Daly has addressed several Pacific Coast unions in advocacy of the label of the garment workers.

Edmonton, Alta., Typographical union is submitting a new scale to the employing printers of the Alberta capital city effective May 1.

The Eight-Hour Day commission appointed by the Nova Scotia government took evidence at Glace Bay, N. S., and elsewhere during the month.

The Manitoba government has failed to pass the Workmen's Compensation act. This is the second time that the bill has been before the assembly.

O. R. Leatherbarrow presented his credentials at the last meeting of the Trades and Labor Council as a delegate from the Cooke's and Waiters' union, in place of C. H. Chamberlain.

Two hundred and fifty plumbers struck at Buffalo, N. Y., last week. They demand an increase in wages from \$3.50 to \$4 per day and the adoption of shop rules.

The first regular meeting of the Saskatchewan Trades and Labor Council took place recently. The constitution in vogue in the city of Winnipeg was adopted with a few minor alterations.

The iron moulders declared a strike at Guelph, Ont., recently on account of the refusal of the employer to grant a demand for the payment of \$2.50 a day for an eight-hour day, or the union scale of \$2.75 for a day of nine hours.

R. A. Stoney, a member of the Typographical union and chairman of the organization committee of New Westminster Trades and Labor Council, has been commissioned as a voluntary organizer by the A. F. of L., at the request of the Trades and Labor Council.

C. Silvertz, secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, attended the last regular meeting of the Victoria Typographical Union and addressed the members on the objects of the Trades Council in seeking to promote trades unionism. Mr. Silvertz was listened to attentively and at the close of his remarks was awarded a hearty vote of thanks. Mr. Silvertz is one of a delegation who is visiting all the trades' unions with the view of stirring up greater interest in the Trades and Labor Council, and is so far meeting with gratifying success.

The commission on the eight-hour day has taken evidence in Sydney, Glace Bay and North Sydney. The lodges of the Provincial Workmen's Association appointed delegates to go before the commission and give evidence.

The Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union and the Operative Plasterers' International association have adopted an interchangeable working card which permits members of either union to work at the other trade upon payment of current dues.

The Eastern Labor News, published in the interests of labor in the Maritime provinces of Canada and "endorsed by Masons N. B. Trades and Labor Council," is the name of a well-printed and fairly progressive weekly, to hand this week. Percy D. Ayer is the publisher and J. C. Merrill, editor.

In the intention of the International Photo Engravers' union to establish tuberculosis sanatoriums in various parts of the country. A per capita tax of \$2 will put the cost. Two of the sanatoriums will be located near Denver, one in North Carolina, one in Canada and one in some state not yet selected.

Massachusetts have adopted a stringent measure with a view to stopping the custom of lending money to workers at usurious rates of interest. It provides that the assignment of wages shall be valid unless approved by the employer of the borrower, and if the latter be married the assignment must also be approved by his wife.

The state printer of Kansas, T. A. McNeal, has been investigating the feasibility of having the state print its own school books and has submitted a report. It declares that the first he was rather pessimistic against the idea of state publication, but is now convinced that it is the best thing to do. He estimates that the saving would be more than \$200,000 a year. When it is considered that nearly all school books are now published under non-union conditions, it is to be hoped that something tangible may come from the recommendation of Mr. McNeal. Kansas owns its printing plant and employs none but members of the Typographical Union.

SMART NEW SPRING GOODS

THIS IS A GOOD ILLUSTRATION OF ANICE DRESSY - VICKIE BLUCHER

THE EMPRESS SHOE



ONE OF MANY LINES CARDED IN STOCK - MARY LINES

FOR WOMEN

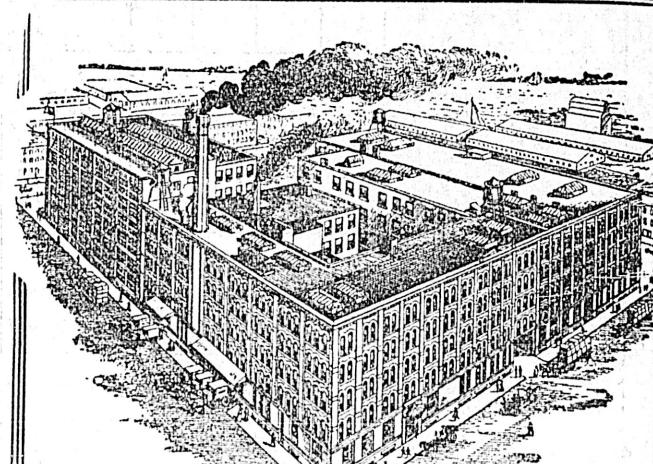
30 Pairs Men's Dongola Kid Bals. Price	\$3.00
120 Pairs Geo. A. Slater Invictus. Price	\$5.00
60 Pairs Stag Brand Bluchers. Price	\$5.00
90 Pairs C. P. Ford Patent Oxford. Price	\$4.50
60 Pairs C. P. Ford Tan Oxford. Price	\$4.00
60 Pairs Ladies' White Canvas Oxford, white kid tips, very smart and dressy, for	\$2.00
60 Pairs Ladies' Brown Canvas Oxford, with kid tips to match, for	\$2.00

The reason why our stock is so clean and bright is because we keep them on the move

JAMES MAYNARD

Oddfellow's Block

1313 Douglas St.



Where Christie's Biscuits Come from—

The cleanest factory in Canada

THE Christie, Brown biscuit factory is in keeping with the international reputation of the firm. Visitors know just why Christie's biscuits are the best baked—and hundreds visit the big factory every season.

The Christie, Brown people stake their reputation on cleanliness and quality. The raw product is the purest and best money can buy, and every ounce of it is carefully analyzed before it can enter the bake rooms. Every device and machine-making for the perfection of the product—is used in the big factory. The bright and cheerful employes, all arrayed in spotlessly white uniforms laundried on the premises, speak volumes for the sanitary conditions under which they work. You just buy Christie's Biscuits once and you'll know why your neighbors call them "so good." The best grocers keep them and they cost no more.

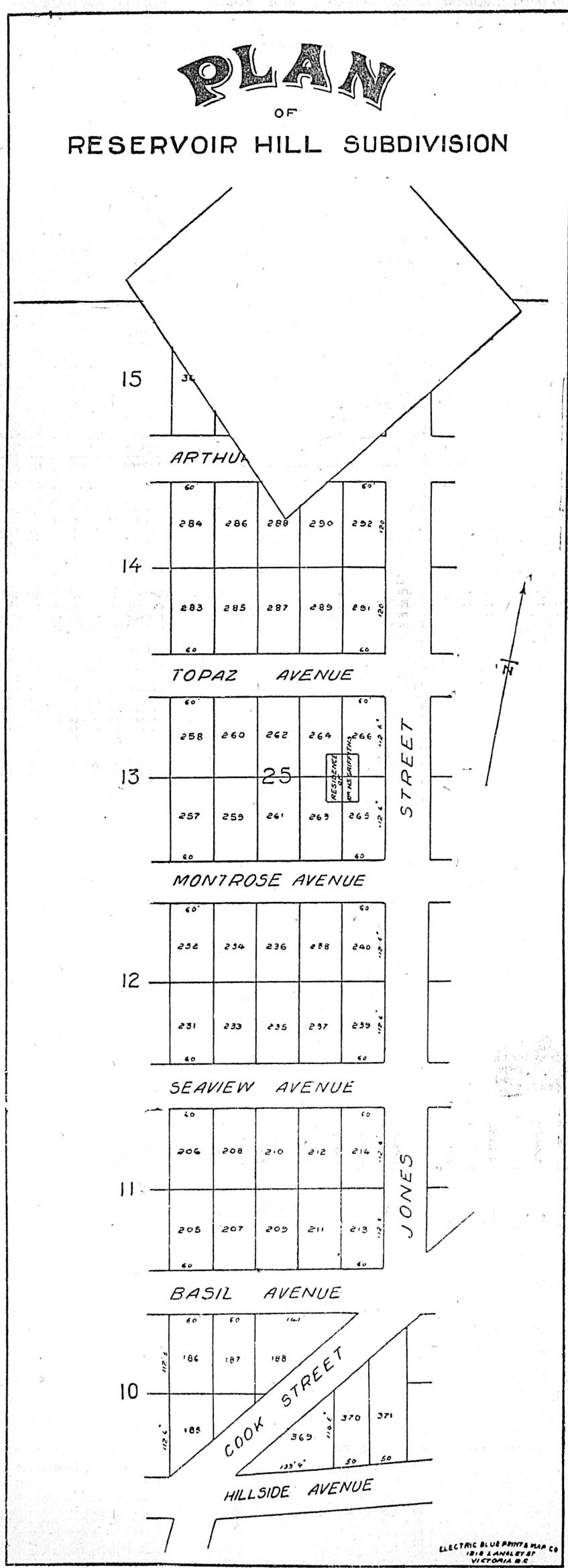
Christie, Brown & Co., Ltd., Toronto

*Victoria,
B. C.*

RESERVOIR HILL

*Victoria,
B. C.*

Cut This Out Before Going On the
Ground. It Will Help You to
Locate the Individual Lots



Magnificent Building Sites

Within one mile of City Hall. Commanding superb views of Victoria city and the Straits (which can never be interrupted.)

*Will Be Placed on Sale
Thursday, April 21*

At 9 A.M.



The handsome residence of H. S. Griffiths, Esq., on the corner of Jones St. and Montrose and Topaz avenues in this subdivision.



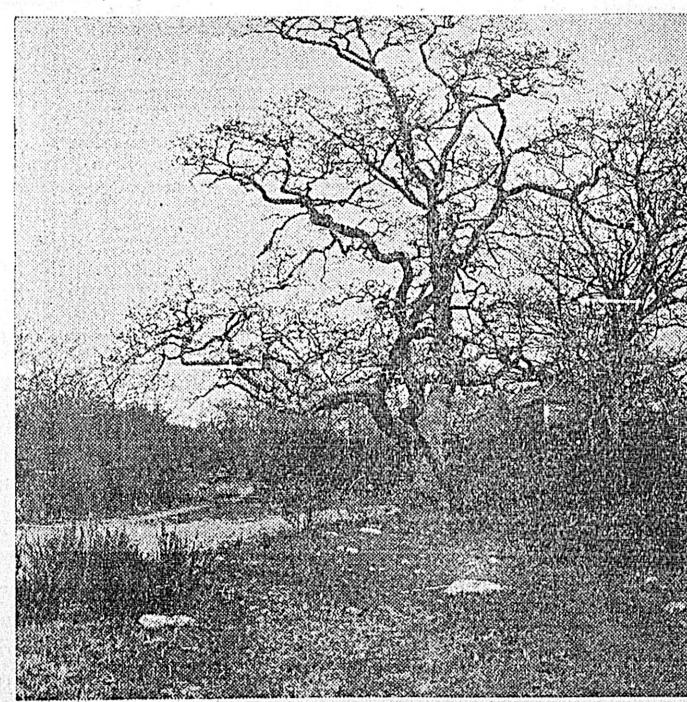
Have you noticed that so many new houses have been built within the past two years, and that desirable vacant lots at moderate prices are getting scarcer every day? When these are gone there is very little of this class of property that can be secured at any price.

Reservoir Hill is the Healthiest Part of Victoria

And one of the most attractive. There are only a few rocky lots and these are fine building sites. Most of the lots have splendid soil and trees. A peculiar feature of Reservoir Hill is an entire absence of wind compared with other parts of the city.

EVERY LOT HAS A SOUTHERN ASPECT AND A SIXTY FOOT FRONTAGE

In all cities the best class of residences are found on the "high spots." Such property always increases in value quicker than any other. This is the case in Victoria — Rockland Avenue, for instance. But the prices on Rockland Avenue are out of the reach of the average man. The prices of these lots will be within the reach of everybody. There will never be another chance to secure lots with such magnificent view at such prices.



These lots will be on sale at the office of any reliable Real Estate agent or at the office of

Herbert Cuthbert & Co.

GENERAL AGENTS

616 Fort Street, - - Victoria, B. C.

The City Churches

St. John's Church
 The Rev. Percival Jennis, the rector, will preach in the morning, and the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard in the evening. Matins.
 Organ Voluntary
 Venite Tucker
 Psalms for 18th morning Cathedral Psalter
 Te Deum Woodward
 Benedictus Langdon
 Hymns 303, 379, 271
 Litany Barnby
 Organ Postlude
 Evensong.

Organ Voluntary
 Hymns 306, 166, 24
 Psalms for 18th evening
 Cathedral Psalter
 Magnificat Macfarron
 Nunc Dimittis Burnett
 Anthem, "O Gladsome Light" Sullivan
 Amen, "Final" Burnett
 Vesper M. Shields
 Organ Postlude

St. Barnabas' Church

There will be a celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 8 a.m., matins at 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist and sermon at 11 a.m. Choral evensong at 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for the day. All seats are free and unappropriated. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.
 Organ, "Kyrie from 7th Mass," Haydn
 Communion service Adam in F
 Hymns 135, 312, 133
 Offertory anthem Fitzgerald
 Nunc Dimittis St. John
 Organ, "Great and Glorious" Haydn
 Evening.
 Organ, "Evening Pastorate" Mason
 Psalms Cathedral Psalter
 Magnificat Dr. Burnett in F
 Nunc Dimittis Dr. Burnett in F
 Anthem, "I am Alpha and Omega," Rev. E. V. Hull
 Tenor Solo, Mr. Barker.
 Hymns 499, 133
 Vesper, "Jesus We Pray Thee" Armitage
 Organ, "Gloria from 1st Mass," Haydn

St. Mark's.
 Cloverdale, Sunday, April 18, 1909: 8 a.m., Holy communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer; 7 p.m., evensong. Monday, April 19, 1909, the annual Easter vestry meeting will be held in the parish room at 8 p.m. for the election of officers of the church for the ensuing year, and the business members of the parish are earnestly asked to attend.

St. James' Church
 Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8. Matins and confirmation service at 11. Sunday school at 2:30. Evensong and sermon at 7. The following is the music:

Morning.
 Organ Voluntary
 Venite and Psalms. Cathedral Psalter
 Te Deum Macpherson in E
 Benedictus Barnby
 Hymns 348, 157, 280, 271
 Organ Voluntary
 Evening.

Organ Voluntary Cathedral Psalter
 Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, J. Read.
 Anthem, "He Is Risen" J. Simpkin
 Hymns 125, 130
 Vesper Hymn Caffre
 Sevenfold Amen Stafer
 Organ Voluntary
 Anglican Mission

Sunday school held every Sunday in the new school house, Oak Bay Avenue, at 3 p.m., under the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

Church of Our Lord.

Sermons by Rev. I. W. Johnstone, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, "Ananias, the Human Agent of Paul's Conversion;" evening, "The Call of the Victoria Y. M. C. A." with reminiscences of experiences in the work.

Morning.
 Organ, "Andante" R. G. Thompson
 Venite and psalms. Cathedral Psalter
 Te Deum, "No 3 Benedictus," Mercer
 "Benedictus XIII" Mercer
 Hymn, "O Spirit of the Living God," Hymn, "O Day of Rest and Gladness," Hymn, "Lived in the Work, My God, My King"
 Organ chorus, E. Lemaigne

Evening.
 Organ, "Largo" Handel
 Hymn, "Lord of the World Above" Psalms, Cathedral Psalter
 "Magnificat" Garrett
 "Nunc Dimittis" Garrett
 Hymn, "Jesus Meek and Gentle" Hymn, "Fight the Good Fight" Hymn, "Ere Another Sabbath's Close" Organ, "Allegretto" Rossini

Centennial Methodist Church.

Gorge road, one block west of the fountain. Rev. S. J. Thompson, pastor, will conduct the services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible school at 2:30 p.m. Adult classes at 2:45. Morning subject, "The Unavoidable Christ;" evening, "The Glory of Young Men Is Their Strength," with special reference to the Y. M. C. A. campaign now on. The musical service will be led by J. O. Dunford. A cordial invitation is extended to strangers and visitors.

First Congregational Church

Corner Pandora and Quadra street, Rev. Hermon A. Carson, B.A., will preach. Morning theme, "Christ the Friend of the Humble." Evening subject, a sermon to young men, "Cutting Loose." Bible school and men's own class also adult bible class for women, at 2:30 p.m. Y. P. S. of W. W.'s literary meeting Monday, 8 p.m., when Rev. T. W. Gladstone will lecture on "Longfellow." Tuesday at 8 p.m., Men's Own social club. Thursday, prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Strangers and visitors are cordially welcomed at any and all of these services.

Metropolitan Methodist Church.

Corners of Pandora and Quadra street, Pastor, T. E. Holling, B. A. Residence, 1515 Blanchard street. Telephone 765. Sabbath School Anniversary Day.

10 a.m.—Class meetings.
 11 a.m.—Special sermon to scholars and teachers by the pastor; subject, "The Ten Lighthouses." Music by S. S. orchestra and special choir.

2:30 p.m.—Mass meeting of Sabbath School workers, scholars and friends. Interesting programme and address by Rev. S. J. Thompson.

2:45 p.m.—Spring Ridge Sabbath School.

7:10 p.m.—Organ recital by Edward Parsons;
 (a) Scherzo T. Haigh
 (b) Serenade C. Gounod
 (c) Andante Grazioso E. T. Driffield

7:30 p.m.—Public worship. The pastor will continue his series of sermons on the life of Joseph; subject, "Joseph in the State Prison." Solo and Anthem, "Hear My Prayer."

Mrs. Parsons and choir.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ACT ISLANDS ELECTORAL DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that objections have been filed with me against the following persons named being retained on the List of Voters for the above district on the grounds set forth.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that I will, on Monday, the third day of May, 1909, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon at Ganges Harbour, hold a Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing and determining the said objections.

Unless the person objected to, or some other Provincial voter on his behalf, appears at the said Court and satisfies me that the said objection is not well founded, I shall strike the name of such person off the said list.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1909.

FRANK G. NORRIS, Registrar of Voters.

Christian Name and Surname of Voter.	Residence.	Profession, Trade or Calling.	Nature of Objection.
ALLEN, ROBERT WHITE	Mallamott Farm, North Saanich	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
ALLBERRY, HENRY PERCY	Sidney Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
ARTHUR, CLARENCE	Sidney	Marine Engineer	Ceased to reside in the District.
ASHBY, JOHN B.	North Salt Spring Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
BENNETT, FREDERICK	Mayne Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
BOWYER, FREDERICK	Thetis Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
BOWN, CHARLES QUINTON	North Saanich	Hotel Keeper	Ceased to reside in the District.
BRIEN, DANIEL	Sidney	Deckhand	Ceased to reside in the District.
CARTER, RALPH R.	Sidney	Baker	Ceased to reside in the District.
CARPENTER, JOHN	South Salt Spring Island	Carpenter	Ceased to reside in the District.
CHAMBERLAIN, CHAS. HENRY	Sidney	Cook	Ceased to reside in the District.
CEPE, JOSEPH	Sidney	Fisherman	Ceased to reside in the District.
CLARK, SAMUEL	Pender Island	Carpenter	Ceased to reside in the District.
CONNORTON, THOMAS	North Saanich	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
COOKE, FRED	Sidney	Bartender	Ceased to reside in the District.
CONERY, SOCRATES TOBIAS	South Salt Spring Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
COTTELL, CHARLES	Sidney	Deckhand	Ceased to reside in the District.
CUNDELL, CHRISTOPHER WM.	South Salt Spring Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
DAWSON, HENRY	Sidney	Clergyman	Ceased to reside in the District.
DUNCKLE, GUS THEOPHILUS	Kuper Island	Fireman	Ceased to reside in the District.
EDDER, ERNEST JAMES	Sidney	Portland Island	Ceased to reside in the District.
ELLIOTT, GEORGE	Sidney	Walter	Ceased to reside in the District.
EVANS, WILLIAM EDWARD	Sidney	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
FORRESTER, DAVID G.	Sidney	Laborer	Ceased to reside in the District.
FREEMAN, GEORGE ARTHUR	Sidney	Stenographer	Ceased to reside in the District.
FURZE, JOHN	Ganges, Salt Spring Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
FRANKLIN, FLORIAN HERSCHEL	Ganges Harbor	Light House Keeper	Ceased to reside in the District.
GARDNER, GEORGE	South Salt Spring Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
GARDNER, ALFRED	Galiano Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
GEORGESON, JOHN	Galiano Island	Seaman	Ceased to reside in the District.
GRUBBE, ROBERT	Salt Spring Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
GRAHAM, JOHN	Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
HARRISON, ERNEST LEOPOLD	North Saanich	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
HOUNT, CYRIL	Fulford Harbour	Steamboatman	Ceased to reside in the District.
HARRIS, JAMES	Pier Island	Edgerman	Ceased to reside in the District.
HAMILTON, ANDREW VICTOR	Sidney	Carpenter	Ceased to reside in the District.
HARDIE, ALEXANDER	Salt Spring Island, Central Settlement	Purser	Ceased to reside in the District.
HARRISON, WILLIAM EDWARD	Fulford Harbour	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
HERRON, THOMAS E.	Sidney	Rancher	Ceased to reside in the District.
HOWARD, HENRY NEWTON	South Salt Spring Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
HOWARD, GEORGE H.	Salt Spring Island	Painter	Ceased to reside in the District.
IRWIN, JOSEPH T.	Salt Spring Island	Logger	Ceased to reside in the District.
IRWIN, EARL BRUCE	Sidney	Steamboatman	Ceased to reside in the District.
JONES, WILLIAM WEN' EATON	Sidney	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
JOHNSON, HENRY	North Saanich	Rancher	Ceased to reside in the District.
KARLBERG, AUGUST	Sidney	Miner	Ceased to reside in the District.
KELLY, HENRY	Salt Spring Island	Rancher	Ceased to reside in the District.
KELLY, HENRY BENNETT	Salt Spring Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
KNOWLES, ROBERT EARLE	Meadlands Farm, North Saanich	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
KNIGHT, WILLIAM FRANCIS	Sidney	Butter-maker	Ceased to reside in the District.
LANNAN, WILLIAM	North Saanich	Seaman	Ceased to reside in the District.
LIDGATE, THOMAS RICHARD	Sidney	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
MANLEY, HARRY	Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
MARRIOTT, WALTER	South Pender Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
MASON, JOB	Vesuvius Bay, Salt Spring Island	Miner	Ceased to reside in the District.
MC DONALD, DUNCAN	Pender Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
MCLEAN, THOMAS WILLIAM	North Saanich	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
MCLEAN, ROBERT JOHN	Sidney	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
MILLER, JOHN	Fulford Harbour	Rancher	Ceased to reside in the District.
MOORE, J. C.	Pender Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
MORRIS, TOM RAYMOND	North Saanich	Rancher	Ceased to reside in the District.
MCKINLEY, GEORGE	Sidney	Blacksmith	Ceased to reside in the District.
O'NEILL, JOSEPH	North Saanich	Carpenter	Ceased to reside in the District.
OTTO, JOHN	North Saanich	Storekeeper	Ceased to reside in the District.
PADDON, GEORGE LOCKE	Mayne Island	Railway Clerk	Name put on Voter's List by mistake and that he is not entitled to vote.



PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ACT SAANICH ELECTORAL DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that objections have been filed with me against the following persons named being retained on the List of Voters for the above district on the grounds set forth.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that I will, on Monday, the third day of May, 1909, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Tennyson Road, Maywood, hold a Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing and determining the said objections.

Unless the person objected to, or some other Provincial voter on his behalf, appears at the said Court and satisfies me that the said objection is not well founded, I shall strike the name of such person off the said list.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1909.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, Registrar of Voters.

Christian Name and Surname of Voter.	Residence.	Profession, Trade or Calling.	Nature of Objection.
ANDERSON, AUG. CORBETT	Strawberry Vale, Colquitz P. O.	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
BRUCE, JAMES ALEXANDER	Strawberry Vale, Colquitz P. O.	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
CASE, HENRY OSCAR	Saturna Island	Teacher	Ceased to reside in the District.
DALEY, JAMES BRADFORD	Colquitz Lake District, Colquitz P. O.	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
FLESH, CHARLES SHERMAN	Chas. Spring's Lot, Holland Avenue, Maywood P. O.	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
FERGUSON, EVERARD PERCIVAL	Strawberry Vale, Colquitz P. O.	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
GARNHAM, WILLIAM	Strawberry Vale, Colquitz P. O.	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
PERCIVAL, EVERARD	Corner Wilkinson and Cary Roads, Colquitz P. O.	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
PAMPHELET, ROBERT	Glanford Avenue, Victoria P. O.	Mariner	Ceased to reside in the District.
ROBBINS, JOHN	Tennyson Road, Maywood P. O.	Engineer	Ceased to reside in the District.
SPOTTS, FREDRICK WALTER	Strawberry Vale, Colquitz P. O.	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
STEVENS, DAVID	West Saanich Road, Heal P. O.	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
YATES, JAMES STUART	Westwood Farm, West Saanich Road	Barrister-at-Law	Ceased to reside in the District.

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE BUSINESS BRINGERS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES

One cent a word each insertion: 10 per cent discount for six or more consecutive insertions—cash or with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents.

Business—Professional cards—of four lines or under \$1.00 for words, \$1.50 for two weeks. Special rates for monthly and yearly contracts.

No advertisement charged to account for less than \$1.00.
Phone No. 11.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY
ROCK BLASTING

NOTICE—Rock blasting contractor and rock for building or concrete J. R. Williams, 408 Michigan street, Phone A-1343.

BAGGAGE DELIVERED

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd., Tel. 129

BAEREL MANUFACTURING

SWEENEY'S COOPERSHIRE, 850 Johnson street, Phone B-906.

BOOKBINDING

THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbindery in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

BOTTLES

ALL KINDS of bottles wanted. Good prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store street. Phone 1335.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING

HAVE your shoes repaired at Hibbs, 3 Oriental Alley, opposite Pantages Theatre.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

PACIFIC BUILDING AND CONTRACTING CO., Ltd., office Room 28, Five Sisters Block. Personal supervision given to all work.

n22

BRASS CASTINGS

BRASS CASTINGS of all descriptions for machinists and launch builders. E. Coleman, shop #40 Pembroke St. J24

CONCRETE

CONCRETE WORKS of all description and quantity done; estimates given. H. Andriesius and H. Engelson, Bridge St., 218. Phone 1978. All

n21

CLEANING AND TAILEORING WORKS

LADIES' AND GENTS' clothes cleaned, dyed and re-dyed; mended; mended, dyed and re-dyed; mended and re-dyed. Guy W. Walker, 708 Johnson St., just east of Douglas. Phone A-1267.

CARPENTER AND GENERAL JOBBEE

ALFRED JONES will promptly do all your repairing, lathe work, fence work, etc. in old houses, ladders, steps, hot beds in stock and made to order. Corner Fort and Blanchard. Phone B-794. All

m30

CHIMNEY SWEEPING

LLOYD & CO., practical chimney sweepers and house cleaners, 718 Pandora St., stoves fire-brickled, flues altered, vacant houses cleaned, ready for occupation. Phone 1877.

DRAYMEN

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office: 62 Wharf street, Tel. 171.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.—Telephone 12.

DYE WORKS

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—The largest dyeing and cleaning works in the province. Country orders solicited. Tel. 200. J. C. Renfrew, proprietor.

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—116 Yates street, Tel. 717. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

PAUL'S STEAM DYE WORKS—318 Fort street. We clean, press and repair ladies' and gentlemen's garments equal to new. Phone 624.

ENGRAVING, STENCIL CUTTING

GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 816 Wharf street, behind postoffice.

HARDWARE

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government streets.

THE HICKMAN TIRE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.—Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cutlery, 30 and 34 Yates street, Victoria, B.C.

JUNE

BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks, and Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store street. Phone 1336.

LITHOGRAPHING

LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSED—Nothing too large and nothing too small. Your stationery is your advance agent; our works unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing and Publishing Co., Co.

LIVERY AND TRANSFER

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd., Tel. 129

LOGGERS AND SOCIETIES

A.O.F. Court Northern Light, No. 5935, Meets at K. of P. Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Secretary.

K. of P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday K. of P. hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora streets. H. Weber, K. of R. and S. Box 544.

SONS OF ENGLAND, Pride of Island Lodge, A. O. U. W. H. 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. President, H. O. Savage, Box 221, Victoria Postone. Secretary, H. T. Gravlin, 1931 Oak Bay Ave.

SONS OF ENGLAND, B. S. Alexandra Lodge, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Wednesday, K. of P. Hall, A. E. Kent, 606 Fort Street, President, J. Critchley, Secretary, Sidney, B. C. ms

NOVELTY WORKS

L. HAFFER—General Machinist, No. 150 Government street.

PAPERHANGING

JAMES SCOTT ROSS—Paperhanging expert, 916 Pandora avenue, Painting, kalsomining signs. Send postal. Phone A-1689.

POTTERY WARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., cor. Broad and Pandora Sts., Victoria, B. C.

GRAVE

B. C. SAND & GRAVEL CO.—Pcots of Johnson street, Tel. 1388. Producers of washed and graded sand and gravel. Best for concrete work of all kinds. Delivered by team in the city or on scows at pit, on Royal Bay.

SEAL ENGRAVING

GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 816 Wharf street, behind Post Office.

SHORTHAND

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—1109 Broad St., Victoria. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, thoroughly taught. Graduates fill good positions. E. A. Macmillan, Principal.

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING—19,000 feet of floor space. Apply W. W. Duncan, 635 Yates, P. O. Box 179, City.

R. S. BYRN, 1302 Wharf St., foot of Yates. Phone 334, P. O. Box 403.

STENCIL AND SEAL ENGRAVING

GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 13 Wharf street, opposite Post Office.

COTTON RAGS wanted at the Colonist Job Department.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY—(Continued)
SCAVENGING

VICTORIA SCAVENGING CO.—Office 710 Yates street. Phone 682. Ashes and rubbish removed. J12

E. LINES—Yards, etc., cleaned. Residence: 738 Humboldt street, Phone B-1799. n17

WING ON, 1709 Government St. Phone 23. a14

TEAS AND COFFEE

PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, Ltd., Pembroke street, Victoria. Telephone 597.

BOATS AND ENGINES

VICTORIA BOAT & ENGINE CO., LTD. Boats and launches built, estimated repairs, designs. Shop: 424 David Street. W. D. Buck, manager. Phone 206. m16

UNDETECTABLES

B. C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 52 Government street. Tel. 48, 305, 404 594. Our experienced certificated staff available day or night. Chas. Hayward, Pres. F. Caselton, Manager.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

WINTERBURN, W. G., telephone 1531. Consulting Mechanical Engineer and Surveyor. Estimates for all kinds of machinery; gasoline engines a specialty. 1637 Oak Bay Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

DENTISTS

T. L. BOYDEN, M. I. E. E.—Mechanical and Electrical Engineer. Expert in electrical distribution, power and power equipment. Electro-Motor applications. Inspections, tests, technical reports. 718 Fort St., Victoria. Phone 1737.

DETECTIVES

B. C. DETECTIVE SERVICE. Vancouver. Civil, criminal and commercial investigations. R. S. Baron, Superintendent, Head Office, rooms 207 and 208, Crown building, Vancouver, B.C. Phone 4202. Bloodhound trailers kept. J12

MASSEUR

MRS. EARSMAN, electric light baths: medical massage. 1008 Fort St. Phone B-1955. f26

MEDICAL MASSAGE

Turkish Bath—G. Bjornfot, Swedish masseur. 821 Fort St., near Blanchard. Hours 1-6, phone 1856. m33

MINING ENGINEER

J. L. PARKER, Mining Engineer, room 11, Macgregor Block, 634 View St., Victoria, B.C. Telephones: Business, A-1257. Residence, 1914. f17

PATENTS AND LEGAL

HOWLAND SHATTAN, Registered Attorney. Patents in all countries. Fairchild building, opposite P.O., Vancouver.

WATCHMAKER

A. PETCH, 90 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

CALIFORNIA HOTEL—19 Johnson St., newly fitted up from top to bottom to accommodate sporting visitors comprising life-size photos of all the noted sports and athletes up to the present day. Bar always supplied with best goods. Thos L. McNamee, proprietor.

NEW WESTMINSTER

HOTEL COLONIAL—Opposite Court house. Best hotel in town. Rates from \$1.50 up. John M. Inley, proprietor.

VANCOUVER

HOTEL DOMINION—When you arrive at Vancouver take large auto bus, which will take you to this hotel free. Our service is the best obtainable at the price. American plan \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Auto makes one trip daily around Stanley Park. F. Baynes proprietor.

WEEKLY

WEEKLY—Promptly handled at current rates by the Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129. Office open night and day.

FOODERY AND LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE—Nine Jersey cows at a sacrifice. Apply to E. J. Monk, corner Chambers and North Park streets. a17

GARDENING MADE EASY

VICES set at correct intervals in paper tape. Plant the tape and save your time and labor. One 16¢ packet will plant a field. Agent for American Seed Tape Co. J. W. Plimott, Strawberry Vale, P. O. m30

HANDYMAN

BANJO, MANDOLIN AND GUITAR taught by W. G. Plowright, 1116 Yates St. Tel. A-2015. a16

FIRE SALE

Mrs. L. S. Ringland will sell out at great reductions all damaged goods, also a consignment of real torchon and other laces. Sale Monday, April 6th. Don't miss it. Room 22, Brunswick Hotel. a13

HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE

FOR SALE—A nice black mare, four years old, about 15 hands, weight about 1000 lbs. thoroughly city broken and gentle good roadster; also a beautiful sorrel mare 2 years old by King Patchen, broken and gentle, not very large but will develop into a fine driving mare with some speed. Apply to J. Hay, Esquimalt. a17

WELL BREED

Aldridge terrier for sale cheap to good home. Apply to A. Box 513. Colonist. a17

THOROUGHBRED

Irish terrier for sale; cheap for quick sale. Apply V. Box 512, Colonist. a17

FOR SALE

Two Black Orpington cockerels, both scored blue eggs and black Orpington eggs. Medd, Mt. Tolmie.

STUMP PULLING

PROMPT ATTENTION to all jobs; no job too big; no job too small. Let us give you an estimate for pulling that tree or stump. Stump pulling outfit for sale or hire. J. Ducrest, 466 Burnside Road, Victoria. Phone A-1781. a14

WANTED TO PURCHASE

WANTED—To buy, a small cash register. Apply 511 Yates St. a17

WANTED

Second-hand office safe. Nootka Marble Quarries, Limited. a17

WANTED

Quarter section of land with or without cottage. Mill Stream district preferred. Apply Maynard & Son, Auctioneers and Estate Agents. a14

WANTED

Scrap brass, copper, zinc, lead, cast iron, sacks, and all kinds of bottles and rubber; highest cash price paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store street. Phone 1326. a14

WANTED

MAJESTIC LEDGERS

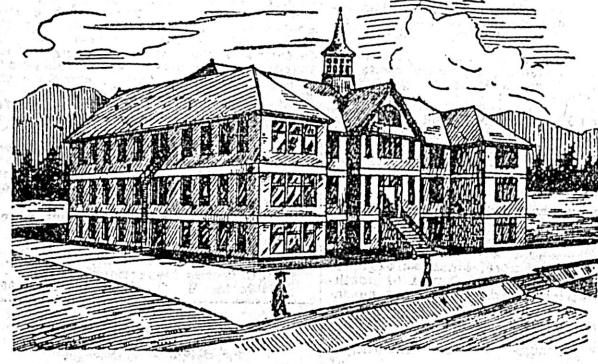
Having been appointed exclusive agents for the Silber & Trussell Loose Leaf Majestic Ledger, we invite the business men to call and examine the quality and secure prices before placing orders elsewhere. We claim we have the best Loose Leaf Book that has ever been placed upon the market.

The Colonist

Printers, Lithographers, Bookbinders, Photo-Engravers, Copper Plate Printers

University School

VICTORIA, B.C.



Summer Term Begins April 14th

in Spacious New Brick Building.

Fifteen Acres of Playing Fields

Accommodation for 120 Boarders.

Staff of University Men: Organized Cadet Corps.

Musketry Instruction: Football and Cricket.

RECENT SUCCESSES AT MCGILL AND R.M.C.

WARDEN:

Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A. (Cambridge).

PRINCIPALS:

R. V. Harvey, M.A. (Camb.) J. C. Barnacle, Esq. (Lond. Univ.) For Prospectus Apply the Bursar

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The Laurels, Belcher Street, Victoria, B.C. Patron and Visitor The Lord Bishop of Columbia. Head Master

J. W. LAING, ESQ., M.A., Oxford Assisted by A. D. Muskett, Esq. J. E. Meredith, Esq. H. J. Davis, Esq.

Boys are prepared for the Universities of England and Canada, The Royal Navy, R.M.C. Kingston, and Commerce. First-class accommodation for boarders. Property of five acres, spacious school buildings, extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, organized Cadet Corps.

Aims at Thoroughness, Sound Discipline and Moral Training.

Summer term commences Tuesday, April 20th, at 9 a.m.

Apply Head Master. Phone 62.

Duncan's Warehouse

Merchandise of All Kinds Stored and Distributed.

Negotiable warehouse receipts issued. Furniture and household goods carefully handled. Stone building and low insurance.

Phone 1865. 535 Yates Street

To Our Subscribers

IF YOU ARE NOT GETTING GOOD DELIVERY

PLEASE NOTIFY US



A PROTONE FIGURE.

Protone induces nutrition, increases cell-growth, makes perfect the assimilation of food, strengthens nerves, increases blood corpuscles, builds up, safely and quickly, muscles and solid, healthy flesh, and rounds out the figure. For women who never appear stylish in anything because of thinness Protone may prove a revelation.

It costs you nothing to prove the remarkable effects of Protone. It is non-injurious to the most delicate system. The Protone company, 999 Protone Building, Detroit, Mich., will send you on receipt of your name and address, a free package of Protone, with full instructions, to prove that it cures what their book on "Why You Are Thin," free of charge, giving facts which will probably astonish you. Send coupon below today with your name and address.

FREE PROTONE COUPON.

This coupon is good for a free 50c package (all charges prepaid) of Protone, the remarkable scientific discovery for building up thin people, together with our free book telling why you are thin, if sent with ten cents in silver or stamps to help cover postage and packing, and as evidence of good faith, to

The Protone Co., 999 Protone Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Corporation of the District of Oak Bay

PUBLIC MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the ratepayers will be held in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, at 8 p.m. on Monday, 26th April, 1909, when the proposed scheme for distribution of water in the municipality will be laid before them by the council.

J. S. FLOYD,

C. M. C.

X Stocks for Sale

Subject to Prior Sale or Withdrawal

1000 American-Canadian Oil..... \$12.00

25 United Wireless..... 17.00

5000 B. C. Amal. Coal..... .05

1000 International Coal..... .70

1000 Royal Colliers..... .31 1/2

1000 Northern Crown Bank..... .93

2000 Portland Canal..... .10

WAGHORN, GWYNN & COMPANY Stockbrokers, Vancouver. C. M. C.

COAL AND WOOD

This is the Old Reliable Wellington Coal, per 2,000 lbs. \$7.50.

J. E. PAINTER & SON

Phone 636 Office Residence A423

Corporation of the District of Oak Bay

COURT OF REVISION.

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday, 15th May, 1909, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court. J. S. FLOYD.

C. M. C.

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday, 15th May, 1909, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court. J. S. FLOYD.

C. M. C.

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday, 15th May, 1909, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court. J. S. FLOYD.

C. M. C.

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday, 15th May, 1909, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court. J. S. FLOYD.

C. M. C.

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday, 15th May, 1909, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court. J. S. FLOYD.

C. M. C.

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday, 15th May, 1909, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court. J. S. FLOYD.

C. M. C.

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday, 15th May, 1909, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court. J. S. FLOYD.

C. M. C.

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday, 15th May, 1909, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court. J. S. FLOYD.

C. M. C.

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday, 15th May, 1909, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court. J. S. FLOYD.

C. M. C.

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday, 15th May, 1909, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court. J. S. FLOYD.

C. M. C.

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday, 15th May, 1909, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court. J. S. FLOYD.

C. M. C.

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday, 15th May, 1909, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court. J. S. FLOYD.

C. M. C.

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday, 15th May, 1909, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court. J. S. FLOYD.

C. M. C.

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday, 15th May, 1909, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court. J. S. FLOYD.

C. M. C.

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday, 15th May, 1909, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court. J. S. FLOYD.

C. M. C.

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday, 15th May, 1909, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court. J. S. FLOYD.

C. M. C.

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday, 15th May, 1909, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court. J. S. FLOYD.

C. M. C.

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday, 15th May, 1909, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court. J. S. FLOYD.

C. M. C.

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday, 15th May, 1909, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court. J. S. FLOYD.

C. M. C.

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday, 15th May, 1909, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court. J. S. FLOYD.

C. M. C.

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday, 15th May, 1909, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court. J. S. FLOYD.

C. M. C.

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday, 15th May, 1909, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court. J. S. FLOYD.

C. M. C.

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday, 15th May, 1909, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court. J. S. FLOYD.

SOME NEW THINGS TO SHOW YOU THIS WEEK

That's one thing to bear in mind regarding The Big Store—there is always something new and interesting there. Our buyers are always in the markets looking for the best that is to be procured. As fast as one lot of buyers return, another lot goes out, that's how we keep in touch with the style markets and show everything directly it appears. Our aim is to give perfect service, all our facilities and energies are devoted to improving our service to the public.

**Exclusive
Styles**
**Faultlessly
Made**
**Perfect
Fitting**
**Beautifully
Finished**

**Everything
That Is
New and
Smart**
**Prices
to
Suit
Everybody's
Pocket**

Illustrating a Few of Our Many Styles in Costumes and Gowns



Princess Gown

(As Illustrated)

First Figure on Left

WOMEN'S PRINCESS GOWN, in very rich satin, colors, blue, myrtle and taupe, square yoke and pointed collar of cream insertion, with very fine gold braid trimming, fancy tucked sleeve with insertion finish, pleated girdle with long ends, double pleat over shoulder to girdle. Skirt pleated in sheath effect. Price \$37.50

Costume

(As Illustrated)

Third Figure from Left

WOMEN'S THREE PIECE COSTUME, made of very fine quality chiffon finished Venetian in the new taupe shade. Coat semi-fitting back with long straight lines, single-breasted cut-away front with outside pockets, inlaid collar of French braid with long satin ends. Skirt Princess style with satin belt and button trimmed. Coat silk lined throughout. Price \$47.50

Costume

(As Illustrated)

Sixth Figure from Left

WOMEN'S TAILORED COSTUME, in very fine French serge. Coat with semi-fitting back, finished with stitched straps and clusters of buttons. Front single breasted fastened with four buttons; and three outside pockets. Lined throughout with silk. Skirt plain circular cut with button trimmings. Colors, green, blue and old rose. Price \$40.00

Costume

(As Illustrated)

Eighth Figure from Left

WOMEN'S SMARTLY TAILORED LINEN COSTUME, in fawn and white stripes. Coat is 38 inches long, semi-fitting, with stitched strap of self on each seam. Skirt plain circular cut with wide bias fold of self four inches from bottom of skirt. Price \$15.00

Princess Dress

(As Illustrated)

End Figure on Right

WOMEN'S HANDSOME PRINCESS COSTUME, in ecru net. Yoke and front formed of rows of insertion and tucks, full length tucked sleeve. Skirt with deep flounce of tucks and lace. Lined throughout with silk. Price \$25.00

Strictly New Net Waists

We have just received a lot of very handsome Net Waists, the newest cuts, the latest shades. These waists are about the daintiest designs that we have shown for a long time. They are priced as follows:



SMART WAISTS, made of plain net in Paris shade, the front is made of wide tucks edged with rows of narrow insertion and the back is the same. Long sleeves with rows of tucks going around, edged at wrist with lace and insertion. High collar finished to match. Lined throughout with silk. Price \$8.50

PRETTY WAISTS, made of dainty ecru embroidered net, the front is made with tucks and has rows of pretty insertion running down and across front, and under arms to side seam. Long sleeves with rows of insertion, always a panel of fine tucks edged with insertion, frills of blue and white lace at wrist, collar set in with same lace. This waist is a beauty. Lined throughout with silk. At \$9.50

HANDSOME WAISTS made of heavy guipure allover lace, this waist has a row of very heavy guipure insertion on back and front forming yoke. Long sleeves with frill of Val. lace at wrist, high collar finished with frills of Val. lace. Lined throughout with silk. Price \$10.50

PLAIN TAILORED WAISTS, made of good quality black Japanese silk, front and back made of wide tucks, long sleeves and high collar. A splendid waist for anybody wanting something perfectly plain. Price .. \$4.75

DAINTY WAISTS, made of ecru net, embroidered with spots and a floral pattern. They have a pretty yoke back and front made of rows of narrow frilled Val. lace, and the yoke is edged with guipure insertion; two rows of insertion down front edged with Val. lace. Long sleeves, with five rows of narrow frilled Val. lace running from shoulder to wrist, high collar edged with lace. These waists are silk lined. Price \$9.50

MILLINERY The Most Novel and Stylish



The smartest, nattiest millinery styles are always to be found in our Showrooms. Every day we open something new, something different. As the novelties appear they are forwarded to us, so that we are always prepared to show you the very latest. Whether you want a trimmed hat, an untrimmed hat or trimmings, you can be sure of getting what you want here, and at a fair price.

New Bedroom Furniture

Another carload of Bedroom Furniture has just come to hand, a lot of handsome styles in the "Surface Oak" finish. These lines are very attractively priced and we have a magnificent assortment.

DRESSING BUREAUX, with full size cabinet base and British plate mirror. Spencer's Price..... \$10.00

EXTRA LARGE COMBINATION HOTEL BUREAUX, well finished, and with British plate mirror. Spencer's Price \$14.00

DRESSING BUREAUX, with serpentine shaped front, and shaped British plate mirror. Spencer's price.. \$15.00

LARGE "DUCHESS" DRESSING BUREAUX, with serpentine front and oval shaped British plate mirror, 26 in. x 32 in. Spencer's Price \$18.75

HANDOME DESIGNS IN DRESSING BUREAUX, with washstands to match. Splendid value. Spencer's Price \$26.75



Snappy New Spring Shoes

As distributors of fine footwear, we endeavor to keep ahead of the procession. We believe we are in a position to meet fully your every footwear need.

All signs point to a heavy demand for Tans, Chocolate and Wine colored leathers for this season's wear. Let us show you our range. You will find that we have anticipated your wants with a most complete assortment, embracing the new shades and colors, the new styles and new lasts. These will appeal to every person of taste.

LADIES' SHOES—A new shade of brown Russia calf, made on a smart medium toe, Blucher cut, or in that popular style, the new Colonial Brass Buckle, semi-pump shoes. Genuine hand-turned soles and Cuban heels. Specialty priced \$3.00

LADIES' SHOES—Low cut, Blucher shoe. Ox-blood or wine-colored calf-skin, smart medium toes. Tan soles and Cuban heels. American manufacture. Decidedly snappy, and will give good service \$3.00

MEN'S BOOTS—New shades of tan, in calf and kid and in ox-blood calfskin, smart, stylish, comfort-giving lasts, genuine Goodyear welt, bark tanned soles \$5.00

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES—Tan, patent leather ankle strap slippers, trimmed with tan kid to match, hand-turned soles, spring heels—

Sizes 8 to 10½ \$1.75
Sizes 11 to 2 \$2.00

The Colloquial

Sunday Supplement Pages 1 to 12



SIGNED PORTRAIT
PRESENTED TO THE
ALEXANDRA CLUB
OF VICTORIA BY

Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Alexandra

Royal Regard for An Outpost of Empire

The Unveiling of Queen Alexandra's Portrait

A Present from Her Majesty to The Alexandra Club, of Victoria, B. C.

A charming little scene was enacted in the pretty reception rooms of the Alexandra Club in Victoria on the afternoon of March the 22nd, when the members of the Club and many invited guests assembled to witness the unveiling of the signed portrait of Queen Alexandra, which Her Majesty graciously sent as a gift to the members of the Club which bears the name of King Edward's beautiful consort.

The portrait, which rested on an easel at the head of the large reading room, was veiled with a magnificent specimen of Oriental embroidery in gold on a background of ivory-tinted satin, while delicate palms and masses of roses were grouped before the picture.

Mrs. Henry Croft, President of the Club, read with excellent effect and distinction the following address:

"Ladies—I have a most pleasing and honorable duty to perform today in presenting to you on behalf of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, this signed portrait of herself, which she has been pleased to send to this club, which bears her name.

"I only express what is in the minds of each of us, when I say that the honor conferred upon us is all the greater because Her Majesty has expressed the desire that the members of the club shall regard the portrait as a direct gift from herself.

"This kindly and most gracious act is a signal evidence of the Queen's immediate interest in, and fellowship with, British women everywhere; and coming from one who is herself a conspicuous example of sincere and dignified womanhood it commands our heartfelt appreciation and gratitude.

"In acknowledging this gift with our warmest thanks and assurance of our loyal affection we may well resolve to uphold those high standards of mutual toleration, mutual sympathy, and noble ideals which form the character and are the crown of every true woman, and have found expression in Her Majesty's public and private life.

"In this gracious act of Her Majesty we have an example of how the Empire may be bound together by the cords of love, which, after all, are the strongest of all ties, as well as an instance of the manner in which the Royal House has endeared itself to all the British people.

"Her Majesty has been led to make this gift because of the representations made by the Victoria League at the instance of Mrs. Clare Fitz-Gibbon. I should like to thank that lady for the kindly thought, and to thank her also for the charming setting she has added in presenting the frame.

(Signed), "Mary Croft, President."

At the conclusion of her address, Mrs. Croft drew aside the drapery which veiled the portrait, an act which was the signal for hearty and prolonged applause and the guests crowded forward to examine the regal portrait of their Queen who combines with great beauty of person, whose attributes of womanly sympathy and tenderness which has made the signature "Alexandra" command a loyalty and affection in every part of the British Empire.



HIS MAJESTY, THE KING

of the Club to her small share in this eventful ceremony. A programme of music and recitations finished one of the most delightful of "Guest" days in the annals of the Club.

The Alexandra Club

How amazed Thackeray would be, could he but behold, many thousands of miles distant from what he considered the centre of "clubdom" flourishing club for ladies established in a city of less than forty thousand inhabitants, and situated in the main thoroughfare of the beautiful capital of a Canadian province eight times as large as England! A club which is domiciled in charmingly decorated apartments above a jeweler's shop which displays in its windows—to use a purely Thackerain term—the most "modish" of gold and silver ware—on a spot where not so many years ago an Indian encampment may have stood!

This popular rendezvous of many Victorians and residents from up the island, as well as from scores of the pretty islets which throng the narrow waterway between the Mother-island and the mainland, was founded in the early nineties. One of the originators, and the first president, was the much lamented wife of the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, the Honorable Edgar Dewdney, well known in Government circles at Ottawa during the regime of the old Conservative chieftain, the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald. Political memories have, however, no part in the history of the Alexandra Club, which was started on a purely social basis. After the resignation of Mrs. Dewdney, Mrs. J. W. Powell was elected

President, who, with Mrs. Robert Beaven, the then faithful and enthusiastic treasurer, is still an active member of the club.

Of late years the Club has so widened its sphere of influence that the encouragement of all that pertains to Art, Literature and Music, comes within the scope of its work. Admirable exhibitions of priceless Japanese color-prints have been held, and paintings by local artists are shown on the pretty mellow-tinted walls of the reception room, while the Alexandra Literary Society promises to become a permanent feature of the club, and charming music, both vocal and instrumental, is heard at the entertainments on "Guest Days," when the members are at liberty to bring their friends to enjoy the programme provided.

The rapid increase in membership warrants the hope that, before long, more commodious quarters may be obtained in a building with an auditorium, in which the monthly concerts of the Victoria Ladies' Musical Society may be held. After many vicissitudes and changes of residence, the club is now established on a successful and solvent basis; the membership averaging about a hundred and forty, while over a hundred visitors to Victoria enjoyed its privileges during the past year, through the introduction cards sent by members.

Breakfasts, luncheons and teas, daintily cooked and served by an English maid are provided for the habitues of the club. On entering the fairly spacious and cheery dining rooms, small tables with spotless napery and delicate china and charmingly arranged vases of flowers, give a decidedly "home-like" impression. Great bowls of ivy with masses of flowers stand on mantelpiece and side tables, while window boxes filled with gay blossoms shut out the

glare from the street below. Comfortable chairs and a wide settee-running the width of the apartment are found in the reading-room, while an excellent selection of English periodicals and weekly and daily newspapers, and writing tables equipped with stationery for the use of members, complete the furnishings of this well-lighted room with its pretty fire-place and restful hangings.

The Circulation Library—an off-shoot of the club—is presided over by Miss Mara, honorary librarian, who has achieved wonders in her department, and procured a weekly addition to the book shelves of the latest editions of fiction from a London publishing house. Miss Mara also attends to the arrangement of the periodicals in the reading room. Mrs. E. S. Hasell, the indefatigable and popular honorary secretary-treasurer, is found at her desk in the library three days in the week, busily engaged in furthering the aims and objects of the club in each and every department. The present list of officers is a strong one. Mrs. Henry Croft, the most generous and thoughtful of Presidents, is assisted in her work by Mrs. I. W. Powell as first, and Mrs. Hebdon Gillespie as second vice-president. The work of the committee is carried on by the following ladies: Mrs. M. Jenkins, Mrs. A. P. Griffiths, Mrs. J. J. Shallcross, Mrs. Lewis Hinde, Mrs. J. E. Young, Mrs. C. J. V. Spratt, Mrs. Thornton Fell, Mrs. Rissmuller, Mrs. Fred Jones, Mrs. E. J. Tilton, Mrs. D. R. Kerr and Mrs. John Pigott.

The closing paragraph of the Presidential address read at the last annual general meeting—when nominations and re-election take place yearly—may best express the aims and objects of those concerned with the development of the club. The loyal devotion and unbounded generosity of the president, Mrs. Henry Croft—

who holds her third term of office—makes her utterance of special interest. After expressing her profound appreciation of the work accomplished during the past year by the ladies of the various committees, she says:

"I think, ladies, that in a small city such as ours, we may be congratulated upon having instituted a ladies' club adequate for such purposes as I have enumerated, not only for a centre of social intercourse among ourselves, but as a means of entertaining strangers and encouraging Literature and Art. True, our ways are small at present, but with continued co-operation and support, the name of the Alexandra Club may survive as the Mother of all those best interests, social, educational and civic, for which the womanhood of a city should stand."

It may be asked why, in a city which is essentially a city of homes, should a woman's club be found necessary? But it would be difficult to over-estimate the value of this informal meeting-place as a medium for bringing strangers as well as permanent residents of Victoria in touch with one another. Year by year the number of visitors who spend a few months or weeks in this rapidly-growing city, increases, and there are many "birds of passage" who have, through the medium of the Alexandra club, formed the most pleasant friendships with the residents of the city, and who, without the privileges which the club affords, might have left Victoria without coming in touch with all that is most delightful and inspiring in its social life—an element which goes far towards perfecting the charm of one of the most beautiful residential cities in the Dominion of Canada.

The Victoria League

A Non-Party Association of British Men and Women

(By Lally Bernard)

That the Victoria League, which was founded in 1901, has for its Patroness, H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, and is named in memory of her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, is in itself a guarantee of the splendid and successful work in which the association is engaged.

Its aims and objects are as follows: "The association holds itself ready, as far as possible, to support and assist any scheme leading to more intimate understandings between ourselves and our fellow subjects in our great colonies and dependencies, and aims at promoting any practical work desired by the colonies and tending to the good of the Empire as a whole.

(2) "It endeavors to become a centre for receiving and distributing information regarding the British Dominions and invites the alliance of, and offers help and co-operation with such bodies of a similar nature as already exist, or shall hereafter be formed throughout the Empire."

The fact that the annual reports of the work of the Guild of Loyal Women in South Africa and of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire and the Children of the Empire, are published with the annual report of the Victoria League shows that the first cited clause holds good. As to the second, the writer finds that there are already twenty-seven branches of the parent league organized throughout the United Kingdom, and on looking over the list of the local branches recognizes that during the past six years it has been her pleasant task to lecture before the majority of these branches on the subject of Canada, its resources and development.



MRS. MAY FITZGIBBON,
The Well Known Canadian Writer.

on education. Ten of the lectures were on Canada, and the one on "A Trip Round the Empire," came next in point of view of numbers. This sub-committee was presided over for years by the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, the brilliant and charming wife of the former Colonial Secretary in the Unionist Ministry, and it has now for chairman, Lieutenant L. H. Horden, R.N., as the work has increased to such an enormous extent that fortnightly meetings have to be held at the head offices in Millbank House, Westminster, and Mrs. Lyttelton is consequently obliged to hand over the chairmanship to one of the sterner sex.

Among the distinguished members of the education committee are Professor Dunstan, director of the Imperial Institute; Mr. H. J. Mackinder, who visited Victoria last year; Miss Talbot, the indefatigable and gifted secretary of the league, a kinswoman of Mr. Arthur Balfour, and known to many Canadians who have come in touch with the league in London; Lady Edward Cecil, a sister of the editor of the National Review; Miss Mary Gurney, a distinguished educationalist in London; Professor Sadler, and Miss Violet Markham, the author of "The Factory and Shop Acts of the British Dominion," whose work has called attention to the admirable organization of the labor department in Ottawa, and who is hon. sec. of the industrial sub-committee under the league.

It would be impossible to enumerate in an article of this length the number of distinguished men and women who are on the executive of the league. Lady Jersey has been president of the organization since its inception, and wields a beneficent and far-reaching influence on all the work which is carried on by the seven sub-committees of the league. The Countess of Crewe, a daughter of Lord Rosebery, and wife of the present Colonial Secretary, is with the Duke of Argyll and Lord Tweedmouth, one of the three deputy-presidents of the league. The faithful work of the Duke of Argyll in regard to all matters which pertain to the development of Canada, and Canadian interests in London, is too well known to Canadians to need any comment on this occasion. Mrs. Maurice MacMillan, the wife of the head of the well-known publishing house, which has a branch in Canada, is honorary treasurer, and it is interesting to note that last year an expenditure of nearly two thousand pounds marked the extent of the work in which this organization is involved. The personnel of officers on the executive committee indicates the purely non-political character of this organization: Wives of the ministers sit side by side with the most pronounced Unionist tariff-reformers, and Colonials of all shades of political opinions sink their differences and work together for the aims and objects of the league.

Miss Balfour, sister of the well known statesman; Mrs. Birrell, wife of the Chief Secretary for Ireland; Mr. L. J. Amery, the ardent tariff reformer; Lady Helen Munro Ferguson, a gifted daughter of the late Lord Dufferin, and the Lady de Blaquier, a Montrealer by birth, are found among the distinguished people engaged in active work. The list of those on the Council is too long to enumerate, but among them are found not only names famous in the ranks of British aristocracy, but many well known in Canada and the sister Colonies. A payment of a guinea per annum is expected from those elected to the council, while ordinary membership means the payment of five shillings and upward, per annum. Associate's subscriptions are from one to five shillings.

The literature sub-committee has two distinct branches of work, the management of the newspaper and magazine exchange, and the sending out to the Colonies of an immense amount of good reading matter. In Canada this work is carried on through the Aberdeen Association at Ottawa, and the writer notes with pleasure that this committee still send each year a box of reading matter direct to the Gravenhurst sanitarium for consumptives, a work undertaken by the committee at her special request. The newspaper exchange between individuals in the United Kingdom and the Colonies promises to assume enormous dimensions and the officers of this committee speak of the difficulty of procuring an increase of free supplies of Colonial newspapers from thinly populated districts. There are seventeen applications for Colonial newspapers unsupplied, and could not a committee of ladies be formed under the Development League of Vancouver Island who would undertake to raise the money for postage and supply a sufficient number of Island newspapers to meet this want? The beneficial results of this interchange between England and the Colonies has been proved, in many instances correspondence of much value to intending emigrants has resulted and the work of the committee should receive every encouragement from our Colonial press men.

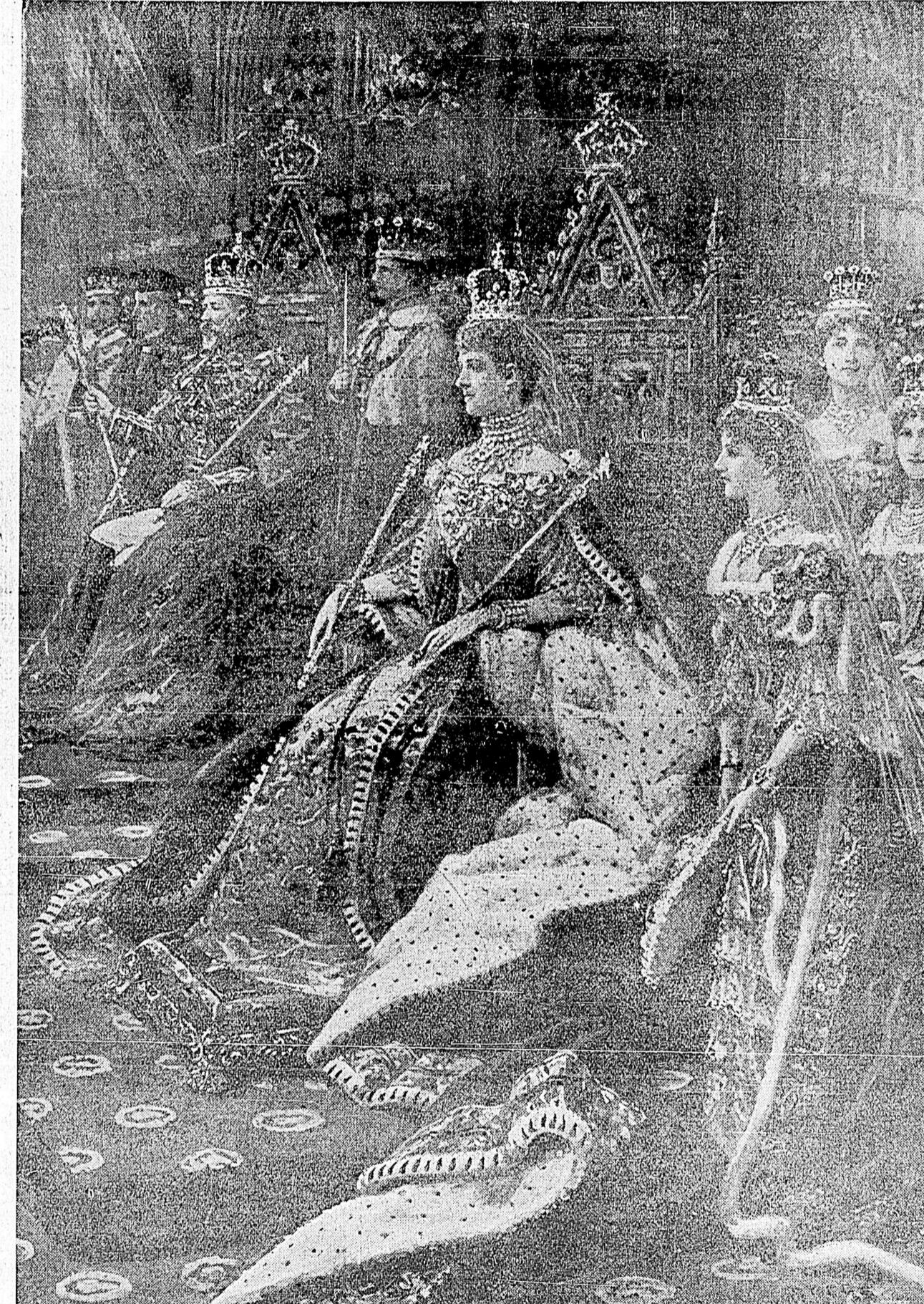
To show the nature of the work in which the central executive of the league is engaged, the writer would like to bring to the notice of the Canadian public the admirable and systematic agitation which was carried on both privately as well as publicly by the members for cheaper postage on periodicals between England and Canada.

It was in the historic precincts of 10 Downing street that the writer had the honor of bringing before the executive of the league the Canadian view of the question as embodied in an excellent article written by the then editor of the Canadian Magazine. Lady Londonberry, the wife of the postmaster general, was present and appeared not at all pleased with the candid criticism of the British postal department. Lady Minto supported the statements of the speaker, and from that hour, in season and out of season, the members of the league carried on a private and public campaign on the subject; inviting Canadians and those equipped to speak on it to address public meetings, and using personal persuasion to influence the home authorities, with what measure of success, we have reason to know today.

To do justice to the work of the hospitality committee, presided over at present by Lady Leconfield, with a powerful band of helpers, would be impossible. This branch of the work was inaugurated in 1902, but its inspiration undoubtedly sprang from the entertainment of Colonial soldiers during the Boer war. Here again the writer can testify as to the admirable efforts of the league to bring both official and non-official Colonials in close touch with those hospitable members of London society whose great houses lend themselves so admirably to social functions of the most brilliant character. Not only were invitations to great festivities of every sort and character put into the hands of the hospitality committee for distribution among the Colonials from every part of the Empire, but homes of less pretensions were the happy meeting ground of quiet little parties of men and women, who otherwise would never have come in direct touch and discussed matters of interest common to both. In the early eighties many

different parts of the Empire at entertainments organized by the league. During the last Imperial conference, a luncheon was given for the wives and daughters of Colonial representatives. Presided over by H. R. H., the Duchess of Argyll, Princess Louise, one of the most brilliant functions of an extraordinarily gay season resulted. Ducal residences are often thrown open, and numberless hostesses send cards of invitation to the hospitality committee to be distributed to visitors from the "outer Empire." Lady Jersey's garden parties at Osterley have given an immense amount of pleasure to many; Lady Leconfield, Mrs. Tate, and a score of London hostesses are equally prodigal in their desire to welcome those who are fortunate enough to find their names on the lists of the committee.

Only those who have been privileged to see something of the inner workings of the league can form an idea of the labor required and the steady devotion of the members of the different committees to the work which they have



At the Coronation of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra

Colonials have spent weeks in London, only to know the great city as tourists might, being content with a purely superficial knowledge of the "outer" life of that giant metropolis. Today it is otherwise, thanks to the ceaseless work of the hospitality committee, who have correspondents in every part of the Empire. Their work is of a delicate nature, and may be open to abuse, but each year brings riper experience and a wider knowledge of the manner in which Colonials may be made to feel "at home" in the Motherland. Young Colonial students of both sexes domiciled in London are especially considered in the entertainments of the league, and art students have been given the entree to many private picture galleries through the kindly efforts of the committee. Charming glimpses of quiet country life are made possible through the local branches in different counties and what is especially pleasant is the meeting with fellow Colonials from the dif-

underten, as well as the sacrifice it entails in the midst of the thousand and one demands on the time and leisure of the women of the "great world."

There is not space in an article of this sort to go into the detail of the myriad and one developments of the movement, begun in a spirit of true patriotism and sincere kindliness, and carried on with unswerving fidelity and enthusiasm.

It is a far cry from Westminster on the Thames to Vancouver Island, but a sympathetic understanding of mutual ideals is responsible for the Victoria League being the happy medium, through which the gracious gift from the Queen was presented to the Alexandra Club in Victoria, and this gratifying result of their kindly efforts is but another of the silken strands which the League are ever busily engaged in weaving into the woof and warp of a great Empire.

A Reminiscence

By Lala Bernard.

Once upon a time—as all true stories of little girls should begin—a wee girl in an old colonial home, in a country town of Western Ontario, was privileged—as a treat after convalescence from some childish ailment—to pore over the old-fashioned brass-clasped photograph album which stood on the centre-table in her grandmother's pretty drawing-room; to study with keen delight the quaint little carte de visite pictures of the Royal Family which adorned the front pages of that precious, time-worn book—into which great-grandchildren of the dear old lady, now laid at rest in a quiet

in place with a ribbon. Such an unutterably sweet young face, with just a tiny shade of anxious motherhood impressed upon it as if the presage of coming sorrow was even then hovering near!

Some one gave that little Canadian girl her first doll, a little wax boy doll, with an all too unmoveable Scotch cap to adorn his flaxen head! And straightway the little girl christened her beloved toy "Prince Eddie," after the little babe upon whom the beautiful young mother in the precious album cast such looks of loving anxiety!

How little could that tiny girl, in what was at that date, a remote country district in Canada, foresee that, before she had left the region of girlhood, it should be her fate to partake of the magnificent hospitality of the then Prince and Princess of Wales at one of the gorgeous state balls at Buckingham Palace, and a private dance at Marlborough House, and a second time in this same Royal residence at a garden party, when the Prince of Wales emerged from the drawing-room, which opened upon the terrace, with his Royal mother on his arm—a tiny figure, clad in sombre black, moving forward among a galaxy of Royalties and peers of the realm, to bestow upon the exquisitely beautiful young Princess of Wales the most affectionate and motherly of greetings? This was at a time when the Duchess of Fife and the Queen of Norway were in the school room, and the Duke of York and the late Duke of Clarence were, like many British boys, serving their time in the British navy. It was all like some wonderful dream, the way in which those dim little figures so often pored over in that faraway drawing-room on the other side of the Atlantic, had suddenly become real human beings—such kindly human beings that pressed one's hand in kindly greeting and smiled encouragingly when the young Colonial girl from over-seas made her awkward obsequies. This was in the beginning of the eighties, when the then Princess of Wales was the most lovely woman among a perfect bevy of beautiful women who were seen at Court functions. . . . but not one could eclipse the "Viking's Daughter" . . . who appeared the embodiment of a fairy princess, the fashions of the moment appeared created for her exquisite ball dresses of finely-pleated tulle, worn with severely fitting bodices of velvet or satin, turned the ball rooms into veritable fairy lands. Jewels encircled perfectly arranged coiffures, and glittered against the richness of velvet or satin, while the spreading water-fall skirts gave a most ethereal aspect to the scene. But the Princess of Wales, always suggested in the brilliant scenes, something remote, apart from the world yet of it. The poise of her perfect head was stately yet gracious, and her inclination, unknown in any other. Her eyes and smile were arrestive of attention; so regal a princess and so truly a woman.

Queen Alexandra has kept quietly and persistently her own individuality even in the matter of fashion. Even today, a close observer will notice that when the Queen enters some great building crowded with people there is the unmistakable evidence of nervous tension, a sort of girlish shyness, which has never been wholly conquered and which adds a thousand fold to the value of that fleeting smile and gracious recognition of the homage tendered that "first lady in the land."

There are lonely men and women, lonely with that immense loneliness which poverty and the solitude of a vast city can beget, who year after year and day after day when the Court is in London, stand patient, motionless, waiting for the sight of Queen Alexandra, that they may receive a glimpse of that well-loved face, that gracious recognition of their humble salute as she is driven through the gates of Hyde Park to Buckingham Palace. Into the sordid, monotonous routine of these poverty stricken lives, those glimpses of the beautiful woman, and adored Queen, come with something of a benignant, subtle, benediction, for romance lives, in many of the lives that possess little else.

It is a wholly loveable picture that Her Majesty presents in the minds of her people, delicate and unable to take the violent exercise which so many women in England delight in, the Queen is yet the most enthusiastic of nature lovers. Her gardens, her beloved flowers, her dogs and pets, and long excursions by both sea and land, away from the maddening crowds, all proclaim truly in sympathy with the Queen.

An intrepid yachtswoman, she spends much of her time in that privacy which only the happy possessors of yachts may know. Musical, and a keen judge of pictures, she is the indefatigable patroness of all that is best in art, and her skill with her camera is well known. But it is not easy to write of Her Majesty from a private standpoint. She does not lend herself to the blaze of publicity which surrounds exalted individuals in these degenerate days, the limelight which is cruel in its intensity allureth her not at all. She lives her life, the life of a refined and cultivated English gentlewoman, among her own dear ones and her circle of intimate friends, without the least desire for publicity in any shape or form. Loving and beloved and it is whispered, adoring and spoiling her grandchildren with the recklessness of the most democratic of grandmothers, she yet, when called upon to play her great part in public functions, does so without protest, and with what extraordinary grace and tact, the world will know.

Now and then one sees the inscription copied from a card, sent with a wreath to be laid on a coffin of some departed friend of the

(Continued on Page Eight.)

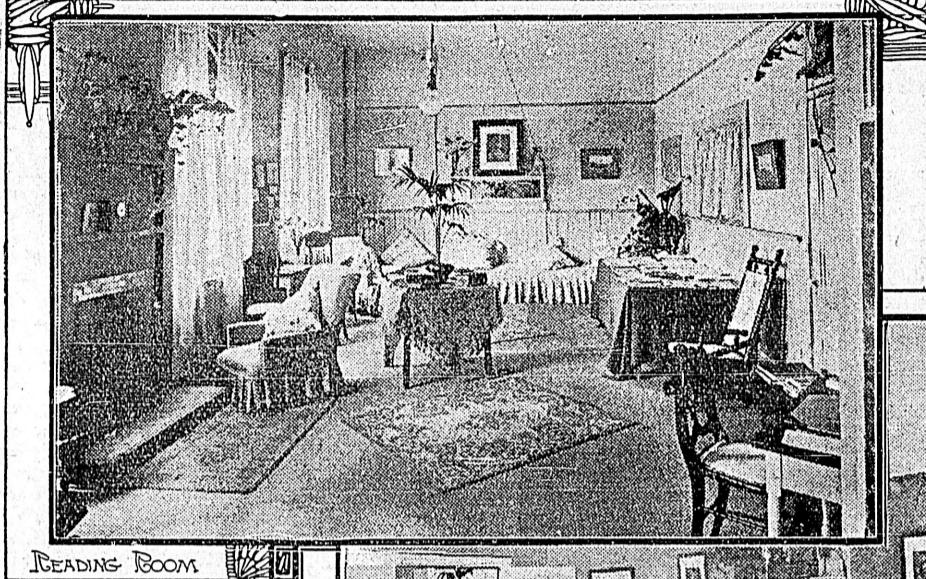
Alexandra House, London, England

Immediately to the west of the magnificent Albert Hall, Kensington, London, the Royal College of Music pursues its uneventful career under the same roof which covers Alexandra House, presented to Queen Alexandra at the time she was Princess of Wales, by Sir Francis Cook, who handed over to the then young Princess, the golden key which was to unlock its hospitable doors to girl students from all parts of the world, who came to the great metropolis to study either art or music.

Were it possible to obtain a list of all the Canadian students who have reaped the benefits

showing an intimate knowledge of their studies and ambitions.

It is highly probable that there are many ex-students from Alexandra House who will read these lines which will recall many of the happy days they spent in this charming residence, owned by a Queen, whose title should be that of "Queen Alexandra The Home Maker," for all that can be arranged to make girl students feel the atmosphere of "home" about them while they carry on their studies is done, and Sir Francis Cook showed his appreciation of the great qualities of womanly tenderness and devotion to the cause of woman's education, when he handed over the golden key of Alexandra House to one who has ever displayed an intimate knowledge of the worth of "home craft" in the building up of a nation.



READING ROOM

of this splendid institution, the numbers would doubtless run into thousands, for not only is the house run on the most comfortable and luxurious plan, but the rules and regulations, in conjunction with the personal care and supervision of the lady superintendent, insure young girls having all the protection and guidance that their parents, in the far-off portions of the Empire, could desire. So busy are the directors of this extremely magnificent establishment belonging to Her Majesty, that we hear but little of the yearly progress in its development except that portion which is devoted to the royal school of arts and crafts, which has its headquarters in the same building. Thousands of students pass through the Royal College of Music and the South Kensington School of Art who have been in residence at Alexandra House, and they bear with them to the distant outposts of Empire a delightful memory of student days made bright and happy by the tireless supervision quietly exercised over the welfare of this large family of "daughters," housed beneath the roof of a benevolent Queen.

One hears numerous stories of the unexpected arrival of Her Majesty at all hours and seasons, when she descends unexpectedly into the different departments to see that the standard of living is kept at a proper level, and above all that the 98 girl students are properly fed with well cooked and daintily served meals. The suites of rooms consist of two bedrooms opening off a sitting room shared by the two "partners." Each floor is decorated in a different color and known as either the "pink," "green," or "yellow" flat, as the color may indicate. Studios are fitted up for Art students on the top floor, with excellent lighting and good ventilation. A lady superintendent, with a staff of lady helpers, and thirty maids, look after the requirements of the students. A doctor and nurse are both provided in case of illness. The sole male attendant is the hall porter. Gymsnasiums and recreation rooms, music hall and libraries, and a charming refectory where small tables, seating eight students, one of whom is elected as "head," and plays the part of hostess, during her tenure of office, adds to the advantages of the establishment. All this luxury and comfort is at the disposal of the girl student for the sum of \$330 per annum!

A charming little incident is related of the kindly interest displayed by the Queen in a one-time member of her household at Sandringham, who has her permanent quarters at Alexandra House. This lady had the misfortune to sprain her ankle rather severely, while attending to the Sandringham exhibit being prepared for the Arts and Crafts exhibition in the Albert Hall. The Queen was notified, and early next morning, while the patient was in the hands of the nurse, a knock came at the door of the apartment where the invalid was established. So many had been the enquiries from students from the time that the accident took place, that the patience of the nurse was exhausted, and on this occasion she responded rather sharply, "Oh! come in!" The door opened and three quietly dressed and heavily-veiled ladies entered the room and the patient at once exclaimed, "Oh, the Princess!" and the discomfited nurse had to make her apologies to the then Princess of Wales and two of her daughters as best she could.

Now and then, in the midst of an exceptionally festive student's tea in one of the pretty sitting rooms, the Queen has been unexpectedly ushered in, and quietly taking her place among the group of girls, has desired to "sample the brew," while chatting with the girls, and

absence of a city infirmary, the authorities are too humane to refuse.

The Doctor's Home, built by public and private subscription in 1900, has been an inestimable boon to the resident medical officer, giving him mental respite in his hours of leisure, and relief from the atmosphere of ether and anesthetics which is the portion of the physician in charge of all hospitals where there is a large daily average of surgical work accomplished.

The Nurses' Home—opened last January, is a most valuable and necessary addition. The day is past when it was supposed that those in training for professional life—of any kind—trained better for overcrowding, long shifts, indifferent food, lack of proper exercise, and sleep! It is now conceded that the most valuable asset possessed by any nation is that proportion of its growing manhood and womanhood who are ready to serve, and to work, and who are anxious to learn, in the morning of life, how to set about this aright. These should, while in training, receive all reasonable consideration in matters of health, food and protection, and all possible assistance in their professional advancement, so that, bringing a healthy mind, with a healthy body (and thus, naturally, a glad heart) to all their undertakings, they may be a living example of that delight and satisfaction which are God's rewards for a life of self-help and reasonable service in the world!

The grant which enabled the directors to erect this home was made by the provincial government and all honor is due to those who recommended such an enlightened action. A separate room is provided in the home for each nurse (of which there are 24) while there is a large general sitting room, a study, and a private sitting room for the head nurses. There is also a small kitchen and most generous provision of bath rooms, heated throughout. The bright and happy faces of the nurses give ample assurance that a

they appreciate their surroundings, and do their duty with love and pleasure.

"To the glory of God, and for the spiritual comfort of those compelled by sickness to sojourn some time in the hospital" a memorial chapel is in process of erection, the gift of Mrs. J. D. Pemberton, whose name has already been mentioned in connection with the earlier history of the building. It is hoped, as time goes on, to beautify the interior with gifts and memorials, happily not in memory of those lost to us, but as a "thank offering for mercies received."

May a blessing rest upon the given and the gift. And last, but by no means least, the women of Victoria have for long hoped to crown their many efforts by providing a maternity ward. Five years ago a fund was started to found this memorial to that dear and great Queen, whose name will be remembered for all time as the "Alma Mater" of our empire and the imperial example for all womanhood and charity. Alas, the funds as yet on hand are only sufficient to equip such a building. The sum needed for the actual erection of the same has yet to be gathered. This is not because the people of Victoria are lacking in generosity, but because the community is comparatively a small one, and, since there is no system of endowment, either for local churches or charities, the calls upon the magnanimous are manifold, and must perforce be answered in due proportion to the means of the individual, and the various current needs of the community.

The band of faithful workers who initiated this movement will stand by it until its accomplishment; an appeal for aid to every pioneer, whose mother or wife faced, with him, those years of endurance and privation incidental to the lives of the earlier settlers—to every statesman, who knows, that the mothers of a nation decide that nation's fate; to every citizen to whose care is confided, both individually and collectively, the well-being of the growing community—to the philanthropist, whose teaching dictates that gentle conditions and healthful surroundings shall be accorded to the weak and helpless—and, above all, to the patriot, in whose heart is inalienably established that undivided worship of Health and Country, a love made glorious by the nobility of its national and imperial ideal, and purified by the reflection of that Ideal in his home.

That the appeal must and will meet with success is beyond a doubt, and the only matter of question is when that full fruition is accomplished.

President's Address, Women's Auxiliary, 1908

Dear Friends—Our Society has again completed another year of consistent service in aid of the Royal Jubilee Hospital, and in reviewing the work of the past twelve months, I find much cause for special thankfulness.

In my position, not alone as your President, but also as having received last June the honor of election to the Board of Directors I have many more opportunities, both of assisting your work intelligently and of gaining that insight and experience so necessary to all occupied in the care of large and growing institutions; and I understand, better and better, the difficulties that have to be contended with, both in the fair maintenance of the same, and in giving justice and satisfaction to both patients and public.

I need not here enter into the great progress made this year in various departments by the Directors. All that will appear in their own report, which I earnestly beg you to read carefully when it comes to hand.

As regards our own undertakings, we have not only completed the Children's Ward by the addition of the Sun Room veranda, at a cost of \$763, but we have taken a very forward step in adding largely to the fund for the Maternity Ward—a need which increases with the growing population and the difficulties of obtaining household help, and which is as necessary as ever to the full equipment of the Hospital.

This we have been enabled to do by the establishment of "Hospital Saturday"—an idea with which all who have visited the older countries of the world are familiar, but which was met, for various reasons, with some hesitation by our committee, for several years. We are told, however, that to all enterprises come "the propitious hour," and this hour struck for us on the 23rd of May last, when a little band of faithful women met to carry out this suggestion and to put it to the test.

The resolve was a gallant one, made in the face of much discouragement, but "the end crowned all," and the number of kind words spoken and the amount of money contributed fully justified our efforts and our faith.

I now feel fully confident that volunteers will come forward to assist us in this added feature of our work, which it is hoped will be an annual event.

I have to congratulate the Society on the addition of many new members, all of whom we welcome most heartily. It is needless to repeat and to urge the reasons and needs for which we work; these are now very fully recognized by a large section of the public, and I will only add that, with the addition of two extra wards this year a larger demand is made upon us for those accessories we undertake to supply and which we desire to maintain with credit and efficiency.

I ask for a still wider membership, for it is by the membership fees that these particular supplies are provided.

The work ever before us for the present should be to increase the membership and to add to the Maternity Ward Fund, so that this beautiful memorial may be erected as soon as possible.

In conclusion, I am happy this year in the knowledge that some of the needs so urgently pressed at our last Annual Meeting are in course of being provided for at the Hospital,

The Alexandra Club

The Alexandra Ladies' Club has been in existence for about twelve years, and has become one of the great features of the social life of Victoria. Established on the same lines and governed by similar rules as obtain in the management of such clubs in the Mother Country, this Club now numbers 150 members. Its accommodation includes drawingroom, tea and reading rooms, library and offices. All the leading magazines and papers are taken for the use of the members—and the library, already containing 400 volumes, is being continually reinforced. Luncheons and teas may be obtained from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and the tea room is largely patronized, and from 4 to 6 on winter afternoons presents a most cheerful and gay aspect.

The following brief extract from the president's (Mrs. Henry Croft) address at the last annual meeting will give an excellent resume of the uses and benefits offered by the Alexandra Club:

"In conclusion, I am glad to learn how useful our Club has been during the last year. Non-members are apt to ask, 'Of what use is the Club?' I can only reply that were the Alexandra Club merely a social luxury, it would not exist in vain. I learn from the reports that not only have 107 visitors to Victoria enjoyed the pleasures and privileges of our Club through the introduction cards sent by members, but that our rooms have been at the service of two literary societies during the past winter, and have also been used for an interesting exhibition of Japanese art, for a reception to Mrs. Asa Gordon, a distinguished visitor, and for various pleasing functions. I think, ladies, that in a small city such as ours, we may be congratulated on the institution of a ladies' club adequate for such purposes—for the accommodation of members now amounting to 150, and for the opportunity afforded, not only for a centre for social intercourse, among ourselves, but as a means of entertaining strangers and encouraging literature and art. True, our ways are small at present, but with the continued co-operation and support of an agreeable and enlightened membership, the name of the Alexandra Club may survive in Victoria as the mother of all those best interests—social, educational and civil—for which womanhood of a city should stand."

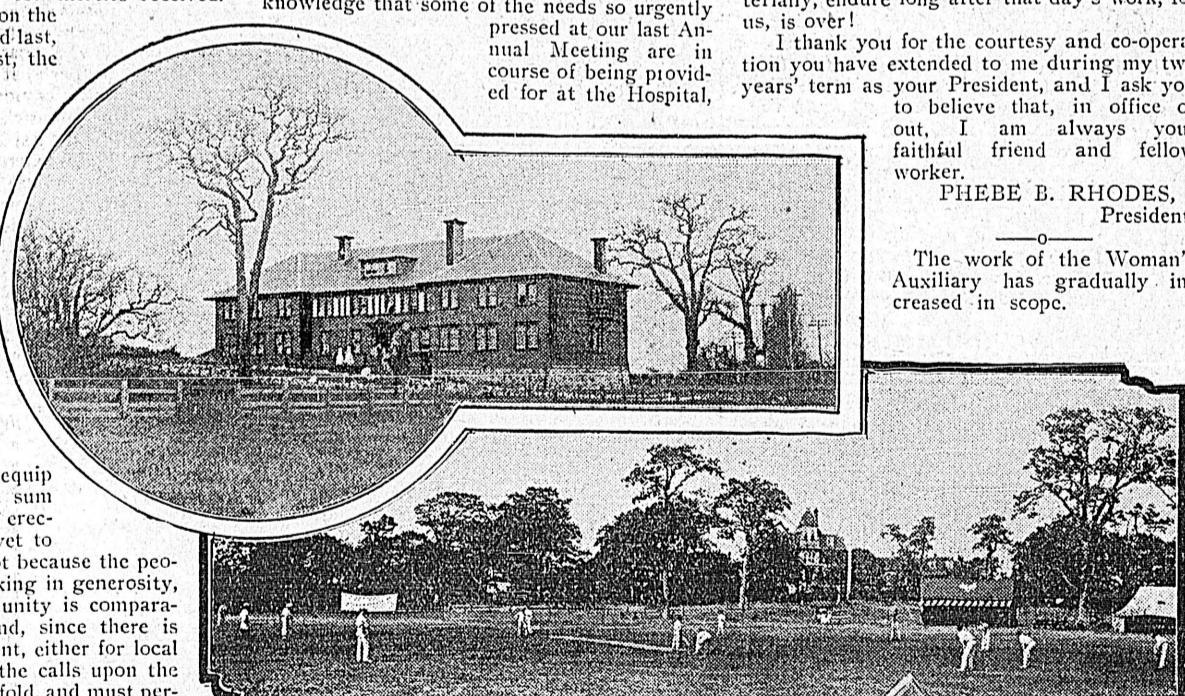
The Club is governed by a president, two vice presidents, and an executive committee, in whose hands the management is vested—and all of those display the greatest possible attention both to the proper management of the Club and the pleasure and comfort of its members.—(From the Jubilee Edition of the Colonist, Dec. 13, 1908.)

work," and results which, spiritually and materially, endure long after that day's work, for us, is over!

I thank you for the courtesy and co-operation you have extended to me during my two years' term as your President, and I ask you to believe that, in office or out, I am always your faithful friend and fellow worker.

PHEBE E. RHODES,
President.

The work of the Woman's Auxiliary has gradually increased in scope.



Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital

and that the full complement of present necessary equipment is in sight. With the completion of the Children's Ward, affording accommodation as it does in its large and airy basement for an extra ward for infirmary cases; with the Nurses' Home in process of building, and all our present efforts now concentrated upon the acquisition of a Maternity Ward, we, indeed, feel that by "patient abiding" the most difficult task may be at length achieved, and the most faithful purposes fulfilled. This attitude in all service brings alike both a blessing on the "day's



Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada

Toronto Correspondence of the London Times.

HE GOVERNOR-GENERAL has just concluded a short visit to Toronto. He came here particularly to attend the National Forestry Convention, and while here was banqueted by the Board of Trade, attended two of the Mendelssohn Choir concerts, took an ice boat trip across Toronto Bay, spoke at the annual meeting of the Victorian Order of Nurses, the chief memorial of the Aberdeen regime in Canada, and gave his patronage to various other meetings and functions. It is understood that Lord and Lady Grey will return to Toronto shortly for a visit of two weeks' duration. This, if Earl Grey is not persuaded by the Imperial Government to complete the six-year term, is likely to be the last time that he will go into official residence at Toronto. There is a sincere desire that Lord Grey should fill out the full statutory term of six years as Governor-General. Only in the cases of Lord Dufferin and Lord Minto has the term been completed, and it is not known whether or not Lord and Lady Grey, who came to Canada with reluctance, desire to remain for a year and a half longer. But there is no doubt as to the disposition of the Canadian people. There is no doubt as to the unanimity of the feeling of regard for their excellencies. Lord Grey has devoted himself to his official duties. He has discovered various unofficial means of serving the Canadian people. He has visited every province of the confederation, and now contemplates a journey to the far outpost of Dawson. While he is not an orator—and indeed, we have had no orators amongst our Governors-General since Dufferin—he is an agreeable speaker, he has the power of lucid statement, and he has an acute perception of the national sensitiveness of the Canadian as well as of the more robust side of his character.

The Change in Social Life

The notion that the Governor-General exercises no influence in the public counsels is not so generally entertained as it was some years ago. It is certain that the office was never more influential in its bearing upon the general social, commercial, and religious activities of the country. As the country grows stronger and more confident of its future, it is more willing to extend a certain freedom of expression to the Governor-General. Naturally, too, with increase of wealth there is an increasing social element which esteems the social aspect of the vice-regal office. During the last 20 years a great change has come over the social life of the Canadian cities. The traditions of the United Empire Loyalists—and even of the Family Compact, rich and honorable on the social side—are less influential

than they were 30 or even 20 years ago. Family distinctions succumb to continental tendencies. The means to entertain lavishly count for a great deal in determining social position, while scholarship, distinction in art and letters, and family without income have a secondary rating.

Alike in social fashions and in commercial methods we now begin to show the effects of American influences and to conform to the continent to which we belong. No doubt these tendencies have been aggravated by a long season of commercial prosperity and the beginnings of large fortunes in mining, manufacturing and transportation. A character in one of Owen Wister's books declares that the mission of the United States is to vulgarize the world. That is a partial, bitter and spleenetic judgment, with just enough substance at the root to make the taste bitter in the mouth. Moreover, the United States begins to show in art, learning and science, in moral endeavor in zeal for human betterment, in all higher pursuits, a spirit rivaling in energy and devotion that which for two generations has set the deep mark of commercialism upon the American character. There is no doubt, however, that the distinguishing characteristic of American social life has been display, as the distinguishing feature of American industrial life is efficiency, and it is inevitable that both socially and industrially we should be affected by our close geographical relation to the United States. Politically, however, we seem to be wholly unaffected by American influences—that is, in so far as concerns our Imperial relationship—and even the movement for national independence, which had some expression in the press and on the platform fifteen or twenty years ago, has now few serious advocates and no organized opinion to yield it support.

Lord Grey's Teaching in Canada

No one now challenges the appointment of a British Governor-General or questions the value of the imperial connection. Moreover, as has been said, the Governor-General speaks with a freedom which would have been the subject of criticism a quarter of a century ago. Whatever the future may develop, this at least for the present shows the discretion which has been exercised by occupants of the office and the greater attachment of Canada to the Mother Country and the Empire. In the first speech which he made in Canada as Governor-General, Earl Grey said that he had always taken the deepest interest in the Dominion, and it would be his high privilege to co-operate in every way in his power with the Canadian people in their endeavors to make themselves into a great and powerful nation. This

pledge he has kept faithfully and influentially. He has often been discriminating in his praise, and not seldom courageous in counsel. Very particularly has he striven, but always with wise reserve, to strengthen the attachment of Canadians to the Mother Country. Few have the quality to make such an impression of simple candor, unaffected sympathy and reverence for British institutions and British prestige, rooted in equal attachment to the Old Land and the New, as was made by Lord Milner's addresses in Canada. But that spirit is revealed in all Lord Grey's utterances.

In an address to the St. George's Society of Ottawa Lord Grey said:

"May I respectfully suggest that you should consider whether it would not be desirable, with the object of encouraging and strengthening the spirit of patriotism, and the cultivation of the sentiments of duty, self-sacrifice and truth, to present to every school within the area of your administration a banner of St. George, so that on every successive St. George's Day the chivalry, loyalty and knighthood associated with the name should be impressed upon the minds and hearts of your children?"

In reply to an address from the St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa he said:

"I note with satisfaction that you claim my sympathy with any movement which may be calculated to strengthen still further the bonds uniting Canada to the British Isles, and to maintain the broad Dominion as an integral part of a consolidated British Empire."

He spoke to the Montreal Board of Trade of that imperial spirit so widely and happily prevalent throughout the Empire, which he hoped at the proper moment would bear fruits of a character enabling every Briton to feel that he was an integral part of a consolidated Empire. In another address he said:

"I confidently anticipate that if we do not hurry unduly the process of nature, we shall at the appointed hour see the realization of our imperial hopes in the establishment of a system under which the self-governing units of the world-embracing British Empire will share, one with another, the attributes and privileges of a full and equal citizenship."

In an address at Winnipeg he said:

"I regard the British Empire as the most potent instrument that has ever been fashioned or conceived by man for spreading the blessings of equal rights, of impartial justice, of Christian service, and true chivalry all over the earth. I regard it as the greatest privilege allowed to mortal man to be able to proclaim himself a British citizen and to have the power of placing his services at the disposal of King Edward the Peacemaker, the visible

embodiment and incarnation of the British race."

Over and over again he has commended Canada for its leadership in preferential tariffs, in preferential postal arrangements, and in cable subsidies, with the object of binding the component parts of the Empire together. This has been Earl Grey's teaching all over Canada, and he has always spoken in such excellent temper as to give the message its full effect. It is noteworthy that he has never been the subject of class criticism, nor has he ever excited even the passing ill-will of either political party.

His Relations With Quebec

Earl Grey's relations with the French people of Quebec have been happy. Undoubtedly the great event of his regime was the tercentenary celebration. At Quebec was the slumbering flame of old fires. There was danger at every step that an unhappy word or an unconsidered action would revive ancient racial and sectarian animosities. So would come evil out of the promise of good. But the doubters and the croakers were confounded, and a complete and triumphant success was achieved. The enduring result has been a marked increase of good feeling between Ontario and Quebec. It was, moreover, a fresh consecration of Canada to the Empire. Most significant of all, the scene was laid in the ancient French capital and under the regime of a French prime minister. Here surely is a touch of the romance of history. "It has long been the ambition of poets and painters," said Lord Grey, once in reply to an address from the citizens of Quebec, "to woo the heart of Quebec with all the unrestrained enthusiasm of their art. But often wooed, she remains unwon. The spirit of Quebec is intangible. It has eluded the grasp of the artist. The brush of the painter, the pen of the poet, have failed to create an impression equal to that which is conveyed by Quebec itself." He told the Montreal Board of Trade that "the experience of the past justifies the expectation that history will repeat itself, and that from the happy blend combining the grace and courage of New France with the organizing industrial ability of New England a race of Canadians will arise, which will ensure another thousand years of noble life and great achievement." He spoke a sound word to Ontario and other English-speaking provinces when he said:

"To those who look forward with hope to the production of a perfect race in Canada every inter-marriage between persons of French and British descent must be a matter for congratulation. In the best English society a man who cannot speak French is at a

great disadvantage. Every Englishman who can talk and read French easily and can claim a certain number of French people among his friends has enriched his life. Mr. Whitney, the Premier of Ontario, told me once that he wished every young Ontario man could spend two years in the province of Quebec, after leaving Toronto University; so that he might enrich his own and consolidate the national life."

Social and National Ideals

Lord Grey has told the Canadian people that "the highest wisdom consists not in the frenzied or restless pursuit of wealth, but in the formation of character." There was both flattery and admonition in his declaration that if we do not eventually lead the United States it will be because in the pursuit of greed we have lost the freedom which we now enjoy. He has asked us to guard against the danger of allowing the swollen head to blunt the edge of efficiency, and to remember that it is the soul of the individual that stirs the world and directs the forces of mankind.

You will be careful (he said to the citizens of Toronto) to safeguard the future well-being of your city from evils which have cast the shadow of darkness over the national life of England. If it was the mission of the last century to establish the principle of individual rights, with results which, most beneficial to humanity, are yet not without their regrettable accompaniments, it is the mission of the present century to teach the lesson of individual duty and to infuse into the people such an ideal of enlightened and disinterested citizenship as will cause every public-spirited man to be foremost in subordinating his own personal advantage to the more commanding interests of the public good.

He has advised us to be scrupulous in the observance of public contracts and just in legislative dealing with invested capital. He has declared that the chief immediate requisites of Canada are—(1) such measures as will lay firmly and securely the foundations of a future trade with the Orient; (2) as will perfect our system of transportation east and west and secure to Canada the full benefits of her geographical position; and (3) as will increase the supply of labor. This is sound and wholesome teaching, unaffected by personal interests or partisan relationships. Nothing more is needed to show the value of the Vice-regal office, to explain Earl Grey's popularity in Canada, or to account for the general desire of the Canadian people that he may remain in this country as long as the most liberal interpretation of constitutional usage will permit.

Why Servia Wants War

perfection. His leisure he devotes to endless political discussion and the recital of interminable epics.

The epics are of the glory and greatness of the Slavs, and the politics are of pigs and how they may be got to market. It has been said—and with truth—that the foreign policy of Servia is based upon pigs. Pigs are one of the principal resources of the land, and anything that interferes with their sale and exchange is a matter of deep national concern. Whenever Austria feels inclined to teach Servia a lesson—and that has happened before today—she raised a barrier against pigs, and Servia, tired of squealing, turns her thoughts to the restoration of the Servian Empire, a railway and a port on the Adriatic.

When the Powers met in Berlin to carve up the Balkans they gave little heed to race or language, but ordained that Bulgaria should become vassal to Russia, and Servia vassal to Austria. That is what Bismarck meant when he said: "I am a Russian in Sofia and an Austrian in Belgrade." Bismarck was an opportunist, after all, and today he would find himself an Austrian in Sofia and a Russian in Belgrade. The truth is that neither Servia nor Bulgaria has done what the statescraft of Europe ordained; each has refused to be the bondman to its great neighbor. Russia sulked and refused to recognize Bulgaria for years; while Austria erected tariff and transit barriers against Servian pigs.

In Montenegro and Herzegovina, where the people struggle with nature for a bare existence, the conviction prevails that war is inevitable. But Bosnia, with its great resources, and still more in Servia, the impression is one of peace. However much the Bosnians may desire independence, they are not going to risk the penalty of failure. Like many Greeks in the war with Turkey, they say to their Slav champions: "Come as victors and welcome. Till then adieu—and good luck." And in Servia there is division among the people. Remote from centres of political agitation, the peasant is not warlike, and even in Belgrade the talk of war is feeble than its echo in Europe. Even ministers—contrary to habits—are more hopeful and conciliatory in their private than their public utterances; and the Crown Prince, who, from afar, looks like a firebrand, is nothing more dangerous than a comfortable drawing-room fire at which his admirers warm their hopes.

To discuss in Berlin or London the prospects of war between Servia and Austria is a much simpler matter than to contemplate the possibility in Belgrade. For Belgrade lies in the hollow of Austria's mailed fist, and could be crushed at a word or a sign. Servians who

live in the capital do not need to be reminded of their defenceless position and of the ruin and death that would follow the first act of war. Servians, of course, would not be cowed by this ever-present menace, but in Belgrade it makes men reflect more calmly and talk less loudly and at random. They do not—as in the bare and inaccessible heights of Montenegro and Herzegovina—speak of war as men speak of hunting wild boar, but as men who have lives and property at stake and are not mere gamblers with fortune.

And even politicians sing in a minor key their threats against Austria and the peace of Europe. This moderation in Belgrade may be due to a greater sense of personal responsibility when at home than when abroad, or to the influence of historic conditions. Poverty does not press heavily on the masses in Bosnia. The country is rich in natural resources and Austria has done much to develop them, though she might have been more prudent in the choice of capitalist instruments. And prosperity counts, even in the Balkans.

"What I fear most is ingratitude," said one of the most militant agitators. "I was out in the insurrection of 1878—a major in the rebel army. We endured many privations and losses but were sustained by the spirit of patriotism and the consciousness that we were fulfilling the dearest wishes of our people. One day, ragged and hungry, we came to a village on the border of Novi Bazar. Our hearts beat fast at the welcome that awaited us. The people for whose liberty we had suffered and shed our blood came out to meet us, and overwhelmed us—with curses. They gave us food, such food as we never dreamed peasants knew. "Of these luxuries and of shelter you have robbed us," they cried, "and their curses made bitter their bread."

There are two doors to the capital of Montenegro, and Austria holds the keys. One must see these doors to understand why Prince Nocchola talks of war as a prisoner talks of liberty. Antivari is a modest roadstead on the Adriatic which Italians are trying to make into a harbor, and from which they are dragging a light railway across the mountains. At the mouth of the cove rises Spizza—a cliff and an Austrian fort commanding the two, the harbor and the railway. It is as if a policeman looked in at your window and kept his hand on your door. The collective wisdom of Europe put the Austrian policeman there a quarter of a century ago, and he insists on remaining.

It is easy to say that war would be suicide for Montenegro, but when men seek escape from starvation and prison they do not stop to weigh chances and ethics. And Montenegrins are resolute to burst the fetters which diplomacy has forged about them. Behind them lie centuries of strife which have made them a martial and unconquered people and unfitted them for peaceful and profitable pursuits.

The Maid of Orleans

FOR sixteen hundred years the patron saint of France has been St. Denis, the first Bishop of Paris. Of him it is told that he was sent from Rome in the middle of the third century to convert the Gauls to Christianity. His preaching and teaching were marvelously successful, and he made his way to Paris, which was even then a city. The Roman governor of the district caused him to be seized, tortured and finally beheaded. His body was thrown in the river Seine, but was taken from the water by one of his converts named Catulla, who gave it burial. In the years that followed a chapel was built above his tomb, and in the seventh century King Dagobert erected there the Abbey of St. Denis. From that time he was the patron saint of France, and under the old kingdom, French soldiers when charging in battle did so shouting "Montjoie St. Denis."

It will not, perhaps be very long before the honors of St. Denis will be shared by another saint—a woman whose memory is linked with the war which lasted for a hundred years, and which ended in the partial triumph of the French over their traditional enemies, the English. Four hundred and eighty years ago this month—on April 29, 1429—the French garrison at Orleans, dejected and almost ready to surrender in despair, was rescued by a force which scattered the English, burst into the beleaguered town, and rent the air with shouts of victory. This force was led by a young girl of eighteen, who rode upon a snow-white horse and carried a standard embroidered with lilies, displaying the image of God seated on the clouds and holding in His hand a sphere which represented the world.

The girl was Jeanne d'Arc—or Darc, as the name should more properly be spelled—a peasant maiden, who, not long before, had tended sheep in the forests of Domremy, in Lorraine, but who was now the defender of France and of its uncrowned king. The story of her early life is almost too well known to be told again at any length. About it there is little that invites controversy.

Long ago a movement was begun to canonize her and to place her name among those of the saints. In 1875, the subject was seriously taken up by the Roman Curia. A long and searching canonical investigation was carried out by order of Pope Pius IX. The ecclesiastical law of the Roman church is most minute and scrupulous, and it was not until 1894 that Leo XIII directed the three final inquiries to be made. In January, 1904, Pius X, presiding over the Congregation of Rites, approved a decree which advanced the cause; and last December, in the hall of the Consistory of the

Vatican, the Maid of Orleans was declared by the Pope to have received beatification "as the personification of chivalrous France." Before long, St. Peter's will witness an impressive ceremony to make this known to all the world.

Jeanne d'Arc, therefore, is not beatified, and is to be spoken of as "the blessed" (beata, bienheureuse). There are many now living who may be able to speak of her as Ste. Jeanne."

It is worthy of mention that the English who have been held mainly responsible for her death, have most admired and most strongly defended her. On the other hand, her defamation has come from French writers. To the everlasting shame of Voltaire, he burlesqued this chaste and heroic girl in his mock epic "La Pucelle." Only a short time ago, the cynical Anatole France, more seriously, penned an unfavorable criticism of her life and character.

On the other hand, English writers such as Mrs. Oliphant, Douglas Murray, and Andrew Lang, like the German poet Schiller, depict her as a virgin mystic, spurning all earthly love, and personifying whatever is fine and chivalrous and noble in the race from which she sprang and the nation for whose very life she went forth to battle.

KNEW WHERE HE WOULD GO

The following affidavit was filed in court of common pleas in Dublin in 1822: "And this deponent further saith, that on arriving at the house of the said defendant, situate in the County of Galway aforesaid, for the purpose of personally serving him with the said writ, he, the said deponent, knocked three several times at the outer, commonly called the hall door, but could not obtain admittance; whereupon this deponent was proceeding to knock a fourth time, when a man, to this deponent unknown, holding in his hands a musket or blunderbuss, loaded with balls or slugs, as this deponent has since heard and verily believes, appeared at one of the upper windows of the said house, and presenting said musket or blunderbuss at this deponent threatened 'that if said deponent did not instantly retire, he would send his (the deponent's) soul to hell,' which this deponent verily believes he would have done had not this deponent precipitately escaped."

Almost every high school, college and university now has its journal, and journalism is receiving a boost, as system is adhered to in the gathering of news and the methods used in the best newspaper offices are largely in force.

X An Interview with the Editor X

PAUL IN ROME

In a certain sense of the word Rome is the centre of the Christian world. The very fact that millions of people call themselves Protestants is a recognition of this. Hence everything relating to the introduction of Christianity into Rome is of interest to all who wish to know about the history of that religion. There is no record, and, as far as we are aware, no tradition of any preaching of Christianity in Rome before Paul arrived there in A. D. 61, as it is supposed. The date of the Crucifixion is usually assigned to A. D. 33, and it is altogether improbable that none of those who had embraced the new faith had in the intervening twenty-eight years reached the capital of the Empire. There were many Jews in Rome during these years, and when Paul reached the city his first care was to present himself to the leaders of the Jewish community and explain his position. If he expected a very hearty reception he was disappointed, for he was told that he had not been heard of, that no one had written anything about him, and that none of the newcomers had said anything derogatory to him; but they added that they knew the Christians were everywhere spoken against. This statement, which is taken from the Acts of the Apostles, shows how small a part Christianity occupied in the minds of the Jewish people, or the public authorities during the first quarter of a century of its existence. When we read Paul's account of his own experiences during those years, he seems to have been playing a somewhat prominent role; but we learn from what seems to be an authoritative record of his career that the Jews in the centre of the empire knew little or nothing about him, and that the Christian sect was looked upon as of no credit at all. The Roman Jews were not very favorably disposed to Paul after they had heard him expound his doctrines, although some of them accepted his teachings; but the inference from his declaration to them that he would preach the Gospel to the Gentiles who would receive it, is that his success was very limited. Although he was taken to Rome as a prisoner, he seems to have been treated with respect, for we are told that he lived in his own hired house for the next two years, enjoying complete liberty to teach all who came to him. There is reason to believe that he made many converts.

At this time the utmost liberty in matters of religion prevailed in Rome. There can hardly be said to have been any state religion. Possibly the cult of Mithras, which was a philosophical variation of sun-worship, although marked by many grotesque rites and barbarous orgies, was the most fashionable of them all. By the way, it may be mentioned that December 25th was observed as the birthday of Mithras, and therefore the adoption of that date for Christmas was probably the adaptation of a heathen custom for the purposes of Christianity. This liberty in religious matters made it possible not only for the Jews to live in Rome and worship according to their own faith, but it made the way very easy for Paul, who, though ostensibly a prisoner, seems to have been looked upon by the authorities as a person of no particular consequence. The feeling of the Romans towards the Jews was one of dislike, not unmixed with contempt, and the Christians were regarded with even less favor. It is easy to understand this, if we give it a little consideration. We have only to imagine that there is among one of the foreign elements of this city a faction which the majority despise and condemn as troublesome, to have an idea of the position which the early Christians occupied in Rome. Hence the habit grew of attributing to them all manner of evil things, and when later they were persecuted, it was not because of what they believed, but because they were regarded as bad members of the community. The faithfulness of these people to their belief loses nothing on this account, although in fairness to the Roman people it must be conceded that they were not influenced in what they did by any hatred of Christianity as a religion. The persecutions under Nero, when tradition says that Paul and Peter both perished, were not religious persecutions in the strict sense of the term, but only the result of an attempt on the part of the Roman emperor to hold them responsible for the burning of the city. One can readily see how the ruling classes in Rome might have come to hate the Christians. The Jews were always arrogant in the assertion of their special favor in the sight of God, and in their contempt of all other gods and systems of religions. The Christians were equally devoted to the same God, and in addition lived in expectation of the immediate coming of a Messiah, who was to be a great temporal prince. That under the circumstances Christianity made any progress at all in Rome is a tribute to its own inherent strength as well as to the wisdom and intellectual power of Paul.

What became of Paul at the end of the two years in which he "lived in his own hired house," is a matter of speculation. There seems to be reason to believe that he visited Greece and Asia Minor and, returning again to Rome, went westward and preached the Gospel in Spain. There is also great doubt as to the class of people among whom he made the most of his converts, although he undoubtedly produced a profound impression upon many of the wealthy and educated members of the community, who had no reason to be prejudiced in his favor by reason of any preconceived idea of the coming of a Messiah. Perhaps if we say that Christianity made progress in Rome almost wholly on its own merits and not because it was in any sense the full development of Judaism, we shall not be far astray. In course of a comparatively short time the new religion drew to its support many scholars of eminence. It is a marvellous thing, however, that the new faith survived the persecution of Nero. We quote from Tacitus, who may be taken as fairly representative of the feeling of the Roman people towards Christianity. After saying that the Emperor desired to divert from himself the suspicion that he had destroyed the city, this great historian says: "With this view he inflicted the most exquisite torture on those men, who, under the vulgar appellation of Christians, were already branded with deserved infamy. They derived their name and origin from Christ, who in the reign of Tiberius had suffered by the sentence of the Procurator, Pontius Pilate. For a while this dire superstition was checked; but it burst forth; and not only spread itself over Judea, the first seat of this mischievous sect, but was even introduced into Rome, the common asylum which receives and protects whatever is impure, whatever is atrocious. The confessions of those who were seized discovered a great multitude of their accomplices, and they were all convicted, not so much of the crime of setting fire to the city as for their hatred of mankind. They died in torments, and their torments were embittered by insult and derision." Tacitus after describing the awful horrors of the persecution says that public feeling was at length aroused, not so much because of sympathy for the unfortunate Christians as of fear that the cruelty of Nero might extend to others beside them. Yet this sympathy was not sufficient wholly to stay the persecutions, which were later resumed, and assumed more of a religious character. It seems probable that the cruelty of the later persecutions has been exaggerated. Origen says that the number of martyrs was inconsiderable, but his reference seems to be to those who were slain after the end of Nero's persecution.

A NEW FIRE

In one of the latest of the British periodicals prominence is given to a paper dealing with what the writer calls a dream, and it is sufficiently unusual to merit that title. He takes his readers back in imagination to the time when primeval man built his first fire, and asks them to picture the unclad denizens of the locality clustering around it to enjoy its warmth. In this event he sees the beginning of civilization, and if we are to believe that the progress of mankind has been by slow gradation from absolute savagery, it cannot be questioned that the glow of this first fire has come down through all the

ages to our own day. All races invest with a species of divinity the discoverer of fire, and a vast number of people regard fire itself as divine. Assuming that at one time the reign of cold was universal, that the Age of the Frost Giants, of which the Sagas tell, extended over all the then inhabited world, we need not be surprised at fire worship, or that the man, who first after the coming of the cold discovered how to make fire, should be given a place in mythologies among the demi-gods, and his name signifies wisdom, although some have suggested that it is derived from the word meaning to twirl one stick upon another. But be these things as they may, there can hardly be any doubt that fire has played the leading part in human progress. The New Fire is electricity, and the writer referred to suggests that we shall find in the application of this force to the needs of mankind an agency that will accomplish for the race something vastly more important than resulted from the use of fire. Electricity, he suggests, will revolutionize our civilization and bring about the advent of a new era, which by contrast with the present one will be more wonderful than this era is when compared with that which preceded the use of fire, because it will render possible the development of moral qualities and the establishment of social conditions such as seem impossible now. Electricity will emancipate humanity, for it will enable the individual to do what can now only be accomplished by aggregations of capital. It will break up the great cities, which are hotbeds of vice and poverty and will usher in the day when every man may live under his own vine and fig tree. It will restore the glories of the Golden Age. The suggestion is a very interesting one, and perhaps it may be worth following out a little further at some future time. There is no question about the premises upon which the dream is founded, namely that the potency of electricity is apparently illimitable, and that mankind has not advanced much further in its use than our aboriginal forefathers had in the use of fire, when they learned that they could cook their food with it or use a brand to signal to their friends on some neighboring hilltop.

The Birth of the Nations

XIII.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

THE NORTHMEN

III.—The Swedes and Danes.

As in the case of Norway we are indebted to the sagas of the early poets for our history of Sweden. The sagas are very musical, very poetical, full of the tales of heroes who performed their deeds of daring in the face of mighty obstacles, full of love-tales, too, with beautiful and romantic settings, and our feelings are stirred as we read of brave men who knew not the meaning of fear, who were tall and strong and "beautiful as gods," and who fought against the greatest odds to gain their kingdoms or the hands of the women whom they had chosen, women who, to suit the story, were always lovely and tender, wise and courageous. Whether they warred for kingdoms or women the old poets made their heroes very valorous and triumphant; though they never won a victory at the cost of honor. However, we cannot accept the old sagas as authentic history, though there is no doubt whatever that the north of Europe produced a marvelous race of people, strong, beautiful, and intrepid, and that there are countless true tales of their brave and romantic exploits. The heroes of the Viking Age were mighty men indeed, who knew how to live and die gloriously; and many of the early Swedish kings, putting the glamour of the poetical descriptions aside, must have been both brave and good men, capable of wise administration, and, when occasion demanded, of championing causes which called for the greatest skill and daring. Climate and scene environment have much to do with forming the character of a people. Men who are accustomed to a rigorous winter will have a great incentive to physical action, which in producing good circulation will mean robust health and an abundance of animal spirits. In the same way in which the climate affects the body the scenery affects the mind. Hugged hills and snow-capped mountains, limitless wind-swept seas and mighty forests, are an inspiration to noble deeds. All historians agree that though the Romans designated the Northmen as barbarians, the latter would never stoop to win a victory, if they could not attain their end fairly and honorably, according to their ideas of honor and fairness, they did not seek to gain it at all. In this respect the "barbarians" put the civilized Romans to the blush.

Our earliest authentic history of Sweden is very scanty, and is gained principally from the geological discoveries. We have evidence that the country has been the abode of man for about four thousand years, and has been the scene of a great glacial movement. It has been proved that Sweden, like most other countries, has had a Stone Age, a Bronze Age, and an Iron Age. There have been all sorts of relics discovered relative to such period, but we have no information as to the earliest peoples, when or from whence they came. The skeletons in the oldest grave-chambers show the same elongated skull and other peculiarities as exist in the Swedes of today.

There have been preserved to us from the Bronze Age many rock carvings which furnish us with some information as to the civilization of these peoples about 3,500 years ago. We know that they had domesticated the horse and the cow, that they had a fair knowledge of agriculture and had even then begun their sea-cruising. Articles of apparel from the early Bronze Age have been preserved for us. The garments are of wool, the man's dress consisting of a cap, a belted tunic, straps of some sort of woven material for covering the legs, and a large cap, the woman's of a long gown, belted with cord and colored tassels, and a loose coat. There were rings and bracelets and brooches for the women whose bodies have been found buried with their daggers beside them, thus proving the truth of the old sagas that the women were warriors as well as the men. Swords and axes of beautiful workmanship have been discovered, also artistically ornamented vessels of gold and bronze.

The first mention of Scandinavia in ancient history is in an account given by Pythias from Massilia (Marseilles) about 300 B. C. Pythias visited Britain and heard while there of a great country six days' journey to the north called Thule, by which it is understood he meant the Scandinavian Peninsula. He describes the people and their mode of living. Pliny, the Elder, also gives us a scanty account of Norway and Sweden, and Tacitus describes the people very faithfully. They were similar in manners and customs to the inhabitants of Norway and Denmark, in fact the history of all three of these countries is closely interwoven. Two principal groups inhabited Sweden, the Goths in the south and the Swedes on the north. They possessed a national temple at Uppsala. Authentic history of the Swedish monarchs begins with the reign of Erik Edmundsson, who was the first king to rule over the whole country.

Denmark is the smallest of the three Scandinavian kingdoms, and in the earliest times was split up into

a number of small states, as were Norway and Sweden. Likewise the people were divided into two classes, the Bondes and the Thralls. The Bondes were the ruling class, and the Thralls were the slaves. The latter, many of whom were prisoners taken in war, wore iron collars round their necks as a badge of their servitude. If a master chose to set a slave free the collar was removed. Thrilling tales are told of royal captives who were forced to do this hateful and cumbersome insignia of slavery, and who, even if they succeeded in making their escape, could find no one who dared aid them so long as the collar proclaimed them the property of a Bonde. Denmark contributed her share to the army of Vikings, and the old Eddas tell wonderful tales of their doings.

The first famous king of Denmark was Gorm the Old. He was a fiery old pagan and fought against the establishment of Christianity with all his power. He became the ruler of all the states of Denmark, subjugating the other kings. Two of his descendants reigned for a time in England.

WITH THE POETS

The Turn of the Road

Soft, gray buds on the willow,
Warm, moist winds from the bay,
Sea-gulls out on the sandy beach,
And a road my eager feet would reach,

That leads to the Far-away.

Dust on the wayside flower,
The meadow-lark's lurking tone
Is silent now, from the grasses tipped
With dew at the dawn, the pearls have slipped—

Fare I fare alone.

And then, by the older thicket

The turn of the road—and you!
Though the earth lie white in the noonday heat,
Or the swift storm follow our hurrying feet,
What do we care—we two!

—Alice Rollit Coe, in Scribner's.

For Friendship's Sake.

If thou wilt do no deed for friendship's sake
Nor share its difficulties with its gains,—

If thou wilt only take

Its profits, not its penalties and pains,—

Let us not wait for troublous time to come
To break The painted bowl, the gilded effigy:

Friend thou art not, nor friend can ever be,

If thou wilt say no word for friendship's sake,
Nor meet in reconciliation, heart to heart,

Better we should awake

From useless visionary bonds and part:

To dream in vain—there is too much at stake.

Declare at once thy spirit's bankruptcy:

Beggard and scorned, I stand erect and free.

—Arthur L. Salmon, in The Ladies' Realm.

The Nurse.

I lay my hand on your aching brow,

Softly, so! And the pain grows still—

The moisture clings to my soothing palm,

And you sleep because I will

You forgot I am here? 'Tis the darkness hides,

I am always here and your needs I know,

I tide you over the long, long night

To the shores of the morning glow.

So God's hand touches the aching soul,

Softly, so! And the pain grows still,

All grief and woe from the soul He draws,

And we rest because He will.

We forget, and yet He is always here!

He knows our needs and He heads our sigh,

No night so long but He soothes and stills

Till the daylight rims the skies.

—Charles P. Cleave in the Shaftesbury Magazine.

A Canadian Boat Song.

(Thomas Moore)

Faintly as tolls the evening chime—

Our voices keep tune and our oars keep time,

Our voices keep tune and our oars keep time,

Soon as the woods on shore look dim,

We'll sing at St. Anne's our parting hymn.

Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast,

The rapids are near, and the daylight's past.

The rapids are near, and the daylight's past.

Why should we yet our sail unfurl?

There is not a breath the blue wave to curl;

But when the wind blows off the shore

O sweetly we'll rest fair weary ear.

Blow, breezes, blow, the stream runs fast,

The rapids are near, and the daylight's past,

The rapids are near, and the daylight's past,

Ottawa's tide! this trembling moon

Shall see us float over thy surges soon,

Saint of this green Isle! hear our prayer

O grant us cool heavens and favoring air.

Blow, breezes, blow, the stream runs fast,

The rapids are near, and the daylight's past.

The rapids are near, and the daylight's past.

Perhaps.

Tomorrow will be bright and sweet

With sunshine in the field and street.

And up above the clouds of fleece

Like snowy fleets of noiseless geese,

Wide-winged and swift, will race the skie—

And zephyr in thine ear will sigh—

Perhaps!

The girl you love will smile on thee,

Her face is wondrous fair to see,

And when you catch her deep dark eye

She'll droop her pretty head and sigh,

You've often wished these things to be;

Tomorrow she will smile on thee—

Perhaps!

And you will make your fortune sure

And you will be no longer poor;

Journalist Education

R. TRAILL, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, presided at the meeting which was held recently in the Regent Hall of the College, when the fifth of the series of lectures on journalism was delivered.

The lecturer on this occasion was Mr. J. A. Spender, editor of the Westminster Gazette, who took for his subject "The Education of the Journalist."

The Lord Lieutenant and Lady Aberdeen were present.

Mr. Spender said that most of the older school of journalists would have thought it a positive disqualification for anyone but the leader-writers of a few London papers to have devoted the best years of their youth to obtaining a degree by academic studies. If they graduated at all it was in the gradual ascent from office boy to editor by way of the newsroom and the reporters' room, which had constituted the life history of so many brilliant journalists of the last century. And an admirable education it was. There was no possible training, no school of journalism which would enable academically educated people to escape the need of hard work in a newspaper office. In the study required for journalism the difficulty was to know where to begin. Journalists were universally busybodies. Their daily task might be compared to an examination of which the questions are concealed until the moment when the student started to answer them. They positively must not prepare lest they get preconceived notions which might be fatal to the day's work. In their trade they reversed the ordinary maxims of prudence, and never did today what they could put off till tomorrow. The dangers and temptations of such a calling were as obvious as they were unavoidable—dangers of sciolism and shallowness, to talk hastily, loosely, inaccurately. And in proportion to these dangers and temptations was the need of some equipment, some kind of literary and scholarly conscience, which should keep them from straying beyond forgiveness. The ideal school for a journalist would be a combination of history, law, or the principles of law, natural science, and political philosophy. Something might, and ought, to be done to bridge the gap in recent history which was left by the schools and the universities. There was no history which a journalist more needed to know than that of the period which lay immediately behind him—the period which entered at every turn into his daily work. If history was ever to be taught in a manner serviceable to the journalist it should be freed from the check of what he called the Cowper-Temple clause. There were many excellent summaries of recent European history which might be relied on by the student of fact. But fact was only half, and not the larger half, of the journalist's study. His daily concern was with opinions and movements, and history must present itself to his mind as primarily the resultant of opinions and movements. If one could imagine a university for journalists the principal chair, he thought, would be occupied by the professor of public opinion. The journalist student of whom he (the speaker) was thinking must lay down his own course, and make up this science as he goes along. The student would take some definite series of measures or events about which public opinion was fairly settled by now, and then attempt to discover what had been said or predicted about them by contemporary writers. He would go to the memoirs of statesmen, Lord Morley's life of Gladstone, to Queen Victoria's letters, to diarists like Greville, to back volumes of Hansard, and to files of old newspapers. It would form a very chastening study, suggesting many far-reaching reflections upon the infirmity of the human judgment; but it would correct that exaggerated sense of infallibility which was commonly imputed to newspaper writers, and perhaps help them to avoid that constant repetition of the same mistakes which appeared to be inevitable with the statesman and journalist. A very slight study of the psychology of the English crowd would dispose for ever of the assumption that John Bull was a phlegmatic farmer, and save us from the alarmed surprise which followed when he exceeded that part, as he invariably did on all critical occasions. Possibly a similar study of the real Irishman on historical ground would yield equally instructive results. At all events he fancied that the professor of public opinion would have a department of national psychology. Journalists must enter into the humor of their own time, and even in a measure share its illusions. He (the speaker) pleaded only for some little ballast of real knowledge, some habit of reflection, to set against the innumerable temptations which dragged in the opposite direction. It was a great part of the journalist's art to recognize the moment when a question was swept from the plane of reason into the plane of emotion, and no book learning would help him much at that. There was much complaint among the older journalists that they were being supplanted by vivid and illiterate young men, who wrote in the smart modern style so much admired by the great public. That complaint was well founded, but the older journalists must ask themselves whether the reaction was not really due to the unreality, the pomposness, the heavy verbiage of the old style. The new school had high spirits, and it could create the illusion in its readers that it really was in touch with life; the old school made solemn comments in extremely formal language on events of which it pretended to be the impartial spectator. That method followed naturally from the claim of infallibility which was made by all the great

newspapers, and apparently accepted without question by hundreds of thousands of readers in the last century. And the modern journalist, if he wished to impress his readers, must not pose as an oracle, but present himself as a genial, fallible, sympathetic fellow-creature, to whom, according to the old tag, nothing human was alien, who had enough experience at first hand to realize the things that he was writing about. The old journalism sought artificially to keep newspaper readers in a rarefied atmosphere, from which all familiar matters were eliminated; the new journalism swamped them with trivialities on the plausible but unfounded plea that they cared for nothing else. The journalism that must come would neither be stunted nor trivial—it must respect its readers, and widen their interests, but it must also be in touch with their daily lives, and give itself no airs about the familiar matters of the day, which are all-important to the great mass of working and struggling humanity. To be natural, to write "upon the vivid perception of things" was the first and last rule for the journalist, whether he was a descriptive writer or whether he was turning out his daily tale of leading articles. His task was to supply daily bread, not cakes or con-

fections, and the foundation of anonymity in journalism was the blessed fact that the consumer did not want the name of the baker on the loaf. What was wanted in these days, if the journalism of opinion was to retain its influence, was more persuasiveness, greater simplicity and modesty, and less of the sledge hammer method which was apt to make political controversy so metallic and mechanical. As he saw the case, we had in the last fifteen years been passing through a reaction from the old and sober kind of journalism which, let it be admitted, had got a little out of touch with actual life, and it had brought us something new, which was still fermenting. But this would settle down, and then we should see another reaction towards sober journalism. There were powerful forces still on the side of serious journalism, and when so much was being said about bad tendencies, he thought it was time some of them who knew should bear witness to the courage and public spirit with which a great many newspaper proprietors were defending the good. But let them remember that when the owners of newspapers had done their best or their worst the cause rested ultimately in the hands of journalists themselves. There was no surer way of preventing the degradation of journalism than to maintain a succession of able and upright men who had received the best education that the country could provide. A great university therefore was discharging a public duty when it concerned itself with the education of the journalist. (Applause.)

Professor Dowden, proposing a vote of

thanks to Mr. Spender, remarked that some of the greatest authors with whom he was concerned in the lecture room had been journalists, and he instanced Addison, Steele, and Swift. He imagined that if Swift, that literary Molly Maguire of the Order of Hibernians—(laughter)—armed with a Dublin-made baton—(more laughter)—were present at this lecture he would scathingly point out certain omissions in the lecture. He would have asked what had the lecture told them of that most useful school of journalism which should teach the aspirant how to invent facts—(laughter)—how to deny facts, how to distort facts, how to magnify facts to our own advantage, how to diminish facts which are to the advantage of our opponents. (Laughter.) Swift was himself an adept in all these fine arts. There might be a school to teach them how to turn their coats, now swiftly, now gradually; how to sit on the fence, and also the science of the jumping frog. (Loud laughter.) He (the Professor) did not set little store by journalism. He remembered some twelve years ago when the facetious author of "Obiter Dicta," invited to propose the toast of "The Press of All Nations," fled to the refuge of a Turkish bath—(laughter)—wishing the Press all the ill-health that he hoped to lose in that refreshing Oriental retreat. (Laughter.) If he (the Professor) could have entered that bath he felt sure that he would have beheld a statuette-like figure "in native worth and honor clad" beguiling, as he remembered him saying at the time, the fervid tedium with a clammy newspaper, which had suffered at the hands of many earlier bathers. (Laughter.) And he

The Valley of Gems

For all the hundreds of thousands of scurrying sightseers that rush round the world every year, how few "Gems" in far-off Burmah, wherein alone of all her many jewel fields, make the journey to the "Valley of

Nature has strewn her richest treasures. Yet the journey itself, were there no rubies to see at its close, would be well worth the effort.

In a small valley, tucked away among the foothills that act as sentinels to the long dividing ranges between Burmah and China, lies Mogok, a little mining centre beyond Mandalay.

The Pole Star hangs low and steady over the broad Irrawaddy all our way from Mandalay. But the navigation of the first fifty miles is one of the most complicated things that ever puzzled a boatman. There is only water enough in the centre of the deepest channel for our little flat-iron of a launch, and that channel writhes unseen from side to side of the river with an ingenuity that is almost deadly. This would not matter so much if the fairway, however devious it might be, that the Irrawaddy has chosen, could be expected to remain a fairway for more than a few hours together. Sometimes even a night will change the channel. The stream, like some mad monster, will leave its

all the same. There is no mistaking their rich blood-red glow as they lie here and there upon the slates of the sorting shed, after they have been hauled up on the iron trolleys to the washing houses, and filtered, washed, stirred, cleaned and distributed.

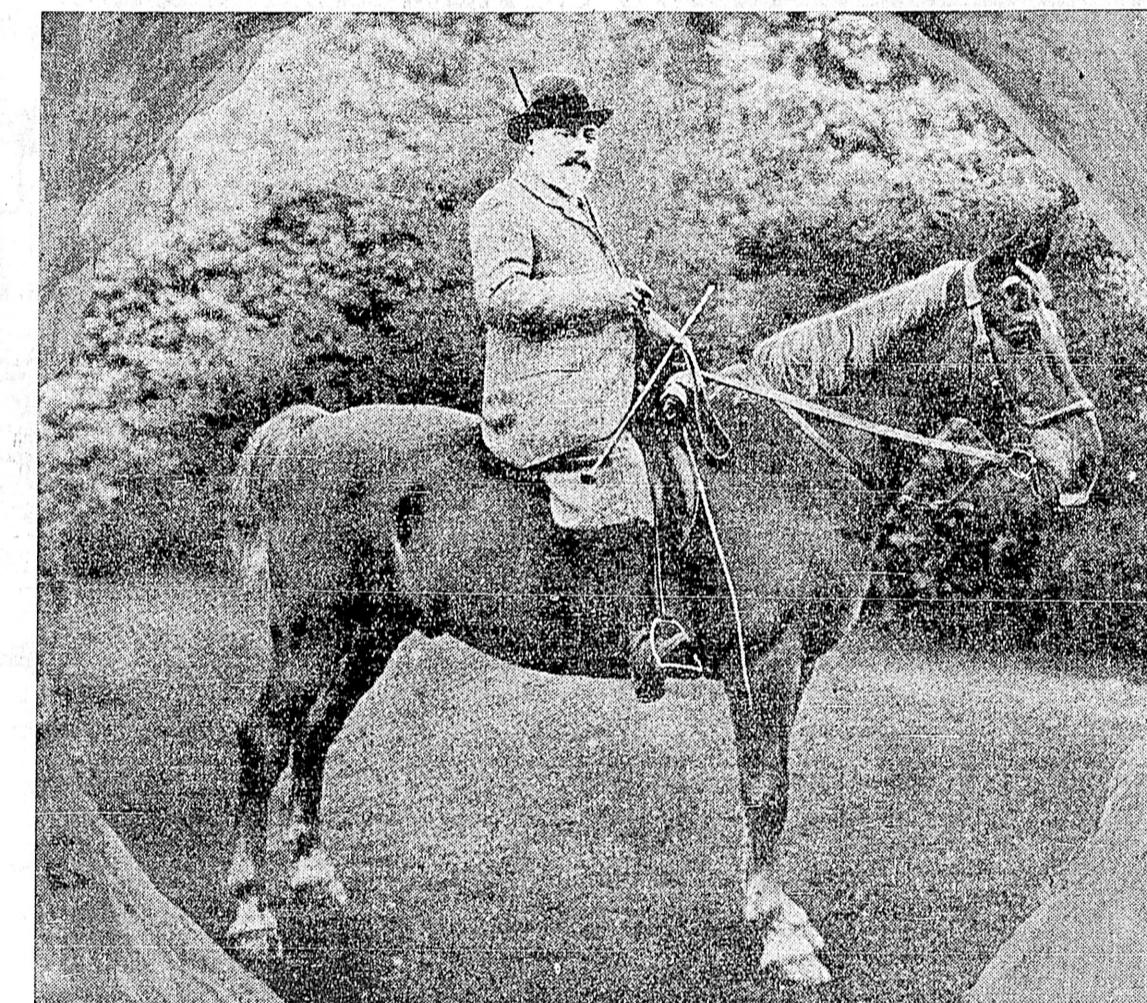
Besides the pure ruby, "spinel" or "balas" rubies are also found at Mogok in great quantities. Indeed, this splendid, but bastard brother, the "spinel," is sure to crop up wherever the true ruby is found, and always close beside it. They are both crystals of alumina, but their shape is different. The true ruby is pure corundum only, and the spinel ruby has a minute admixture of magnesium which lessens its hardness a little, and its value a great deal. Except in very rare cases the practised eye can distinguish at a glance between the two, but a small number of really magnificent spinels exist—the best known being the great "Aigincourt Ruby" in the English Crown. All the great rubies of the world have come from the Mogok valleys, and it is curious to think of the many adventures through which these crimson beauties have already passed, and through which they are destined yet to pass, from their untroubled bed of clay among the deserted mountains and jungles of Burmah to their ultimate fate, which could hardly be other than destruction by fire or loss at sea. Little else can harm a ruby, so hard of heart is it, and even the stealthy re-cutting by a thief is never likely to rob the gem of much weight. A beautiful diamond of one carat may be worth hundred dollars or so; a ruby of the same weight will be a little more than twice as much. A diamond of ten carats is worth perhaps four thousand dollars, and a perfect ruby of the same weight may be priced at anything up to 350,000 francs which was the value of the unique and wonderful stone at the Franco-British exhibition last year.

The rubiferous clay at Mogok is worked to a much deeper level, but in almost the same way as it has been worked by the local prospectors from time immemorial. The Burmans still dig in the adjacent valleys and often find good stones, but the total amount of their work is small compared with the highly organized labor at Magok itself, where there are four different mines with modern tools and machinery. At one of these mines—Taroktan—often as much as fourteen tons of "gravel" are daily washed and examined, and the results of activity are visible on all sides. Nowhere, perhaps, even in the lotus land of Burmah, is there such evidence of prosperity as at Mogok, and the Ruby Mines company has no difficulty in obtaining all the labor it requires. Just now about 800 men are at work. At times, whenever the spare money of the world is greater than it is today, and the fashion for rubies comes round again in its inevitable cycle, as many as two thousand Burmans are needed at the mines, and better workmen could not be had. Mogok draws its daily prosperity from the work of the mines, but it owes to the company the roads, drainage, and police, and all that goes to make it one of the healthiest and happiest centres in Burmah. More than this, whenever, as frequently happens, the ever encroaching jaws of one of the mines devours a house or a street of houses, far better quarters are always provided for the evicted families at the other end of the town. Old Mogok is a doomed place. Half the bazaar has been eaten away already. The main street and then the rest of the town and the polo ground will follow through the ever revolving cylinders and groaning machinery of the washing sheds. For there are rubies everywhere. The price of the stones is not reduced during the temporary slackness of demand. As surely as anything can be predicted in this world, the craze for rubies will return again, and Burmah is making itself ready for that day. The quality and quantity of the stones seem assured, and the long grass-coated workmen, crowned with huge circular hats, who labor all night long steadily under the brilliant electric lamps among the waste jungles of Upper Burmah are as certain of lasting employment as any men in the world. For if you want good rubies, to Mogok you must go. When, and only when, the vanities and pomp of this world are ended will the jungle and the Karella cover once more the long cuttings and amphitheatres of Taroktan, and the machinery sheds of the sister mines a few hundred yards away to the west.

A good way to tell the disposition and temperament of a senator is to watch him when he gives the three rings for the senate elevator. The rule is when three are given, no matter who is on the elevator, or where it is going, the elevator man must hasten the car in answer to the rings. If the senator who rings is at peace with the world and the White House, he will permit the car to go to its destination with the passengers. If the bell ringer is a grouch he compels the car to be stopped, and he has to be carried to his objective point, no matter who is aboard or how much hurry they may be in.—Washington Herald.

We sped along in spirits high that night Through the soft glamor of the pale moonlight, Up hill and down, o'er level, broad high-ways, Their surface smooth deserving of all praise. On either side the trees stood dark and still, At times we heard the crickets chirping shrill, The whippoorwill, too, sang his plaintive lay. To thrill us, as we hastened on our way,

The romance of the evening filled our souls, And though at times we bumped into some holes in the dark roadway, life seemed fair and sweet, Significant to us of joy complete. A mystic languor on our senses fell, And bound us in a sweet, enchanting spell, Until we were some thirty miles from town, And then the blamed old benzine-cart broke down.—Somerville Journal.



King Edward, the Sportsman

fectionery, and the foundation of anonymity in journalism was the blessed fact that the consumer did not want the name of the baker on the loaf. What was wanted in these days, if the journalism of opinion was to retain its influence, was more persuasiveness, greater simplicity and modesty, and less of the sledge hammer method which was apt to make political controversy so metallic and mechanical. As he saw the case, we had in the last fifteen years been passing through a reaction from the old and sober kind of journalism which, let it be admitted, had got a little out of touch with actual life, and it had brought us something new, which was still fermenting. But this would settle down, and then we should see another reaction towards sober journalism. There were powerful forces still on the side of serious journalism, and when so much was being said about bad tendencies, he thought it was time some of them who knew should bear witness to the courage and public spirit with which a great many newspaper proprietors were defending the good. But let them remember that when the owners of newspapers had done their best or their worst the cause rested ultimately in the hands of journalists themselves. There was no surer way of preventing the degradation of journalism than to maintain a succession of able and upright men who had received the best education that the country could provide. A great university therefore was discharging a public duty when it concerned itself with the education of the journalist. (Applause.)

must say that he (the Professor) felt a certain malicious glee in opening his second series of "Obiter Dicta," to observe that the slender volume had been made less slender by the insertion of the amiable opinions of the journalists of the hour—who had or who had not read the book. (Laughter.)

The motion was passed with acclamation, and Mr. Spencer briefly replied.

On the motion of the Lord Lieutenant, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Provost.

THE APT RETORT

A delightful retort was overheard in a railway carriage on the Paris Ceinture (the suburban railway) the other afternoon. Among the travellers were an elderly priest and three young men, who had the bad taste to chaff him. The priest was evidently curate of a small country parish, and had both the roughness and the shrewdness of the countryman.

"Have you heard the news?" one of the young men asked the curate.

"No," he replied; "I left home early, and have been out all day, so that I have had no time to read my paper."

"Well, then," said the young man, "you will be glad to hear that the devil is dead."

His companions roared with laughter at the poor joke, but the laugh turned against the joker, when the priest, producing half a franc from his pocket, said:

"Will you accept this, my friend? We are told to be kind to the orphan."

old path, and make a new passage for itself through hitherto neglected shallows, without warning and apparently without reason.

The last touch of cultivation vanishes as the river closes together. The banks rise on each side, and are covered with thick and densely matted jungle, and only on some promontory does the spire of a temple jet upwards in a golden-tipped flame of white.

About one hundred miles up the stream Thabietkyen is reached, and the long sixty-mile journey through the jungle and up the curving green sides of the foot-hills begins. The road itself is a tolerably good one, and the enterprise of a local firm has placed upon it a few motor brakes, which make the run daily in seven or eight hours—barring accidents. At last, just as darkness is beginning to fall, the yellow lights of Mogok appear ahead, the slanting line of electric arcs lighting the trolley-way up from the Taroktan mine standing clearly out among them like pearls among topazes.

All day and all night work goes on here. The "byon," or ruby-bearing earth, stretches almost everywhere along this historic Mogok Valley, and wherever this rich old-gold crumbling clay is found, there are rubies. The stranger, however, may hunt among the cuttings for days and weeks and never see even a sparkle of crimson. The offer is often made to visitors that they may keep whatever they find—an offer of which no one has yet been able to take advantage, for so curiously are these priceless gems mixed with earthly clay that they are not visible to the stranger's eye. But the rubies are there

Britain's Coaling Stations the Keys of Empire

What was it made the deepest impression on my mind during the trip I made from Central China to Southampton? Why, the Union Jack of course, the sight of it whenever we touched land, and the obvious evidences of its benign influence at every port we entered after we left Shanghai until we entered the waters of the Mediterranean.

After three long years of exile in the heart of China the first sight which met the eye to

and his answer will invariably be the sight of the White Ensign and the jolly Jack Tars of the British navy who carry far and wide over every ocean the emblem of the Mistress of the Seas. Not that the stay-at-homes are not equally proud of Britain's first line of defence, but the power to realize all that our navy is and does, and the might and majesty of the world-wide Empire which it guards cannot fully come to any but an exceptional man without the actual evidence brought home to

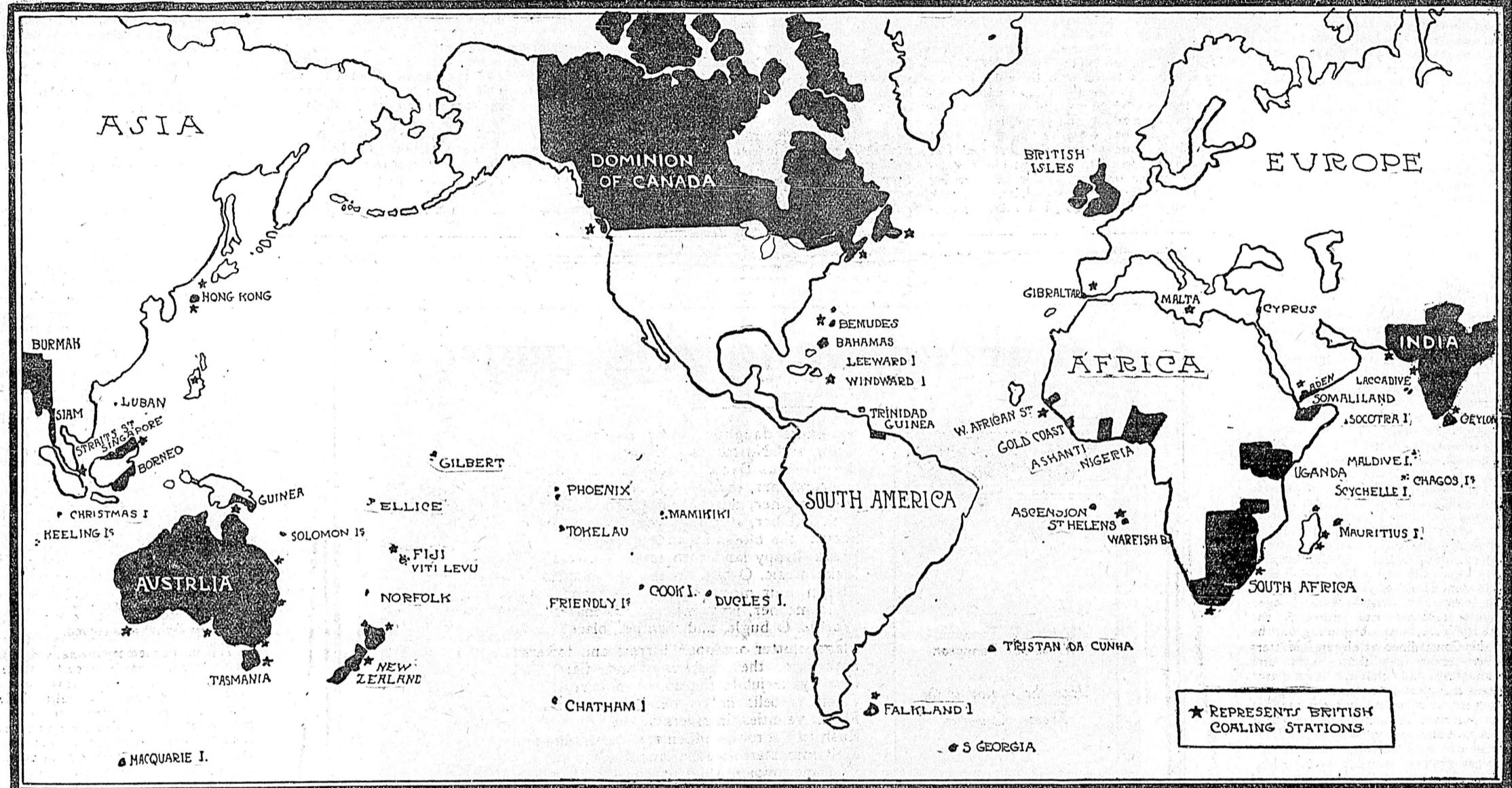
started an impression which was deepened at every stage of the journey.

A trip home from China by way of Suez by German mail was a lesson in geography and in some other things to an Englishman of the average phlegmatic disposition credited to his race, which is never likely to be forgotten. Possibly an apology is necessary for the choice of a German steamer instead of British ship, but that was unfortunately due to circumstances over which the writer had no control,

he ever doubted the real danger of Germany's advance, a trip of this sort will bring it home to him. The Germans are not a lazy people; they are progressive nation, hardworking and industrious; they are eagerly pushing their way farther and farther ahead in the markets of the world, and, if Britain is to hold her supremacy as the first commercial nation, she must never begrudge the necessary expense to keep up the traditional honor and dignity of the flag throughout the globe.

Naples and Genoa, thence to Gibraltar, the gateway to the East, of which Great Britain is the janitor; or again to merry England herself, where finally our Teuton friends were able to say good-bye to John Bull and his influence before continuing the last short stage of the voyage to the Fatherland.

No wonder the Germans are jealous, and no wonder as we came to port after port to take in British coal that the little party of English aboard were looked at askance by these home-



make the writer realize that at last he was on his way towards home and modern civilization was a cruiser sweeping her way swiftly and proudly hundreds of miles up the great Yang Tsze, a silent warning of the power of the long arm stretched out by the British Navy to defend its people.

Ask any son of Britain who has travelled and whose lot at times has been cast in the uttermost parts of the earth—and there are many such, for Britain's sons are ever pioneers—what sight it is which swells his heart with pride the most in the far corners of the earth,

his senses by travel in foreign waters.

While other nations may brag and boast and sneer at England and England's pride, the British navy goes about its business quietly and with the dignity worthy of its great traditions in every quarter of the globe, ready, aye, ready, in time of peace or war to answer the signal made long since by the flagship at Trafalgar. The writer is an ordinary Englishman with the ordinary Englishman's aversion to the flag-flapping and self-glorification which seems to be as the breath of life to some, but the sight of that cruiser flying the old flag

not that there are no British ships in which the voyage can be made, but that the first available berth had to be secured in a home-going vessel and that happened to be a German one.

Let anyone who is lukewarm in support of the aims and objects of our Navy League take but one such trip and there can be little doubt that he will speedily enthuse.

To begin with, he will begin to realize as nothing has ever made him realize before the vast extent of British rule and the tremendous stretches of red-painted map that the British Navy has to patrol and protect. Likewise, if

Verily a goodly heritage is ours, verily a heritage worth defending with more than mere words and patriotic resolutions, and verily a heritage of which other nations may well be jealous.

Everywhere until we were in the waters of the Mediterranean was British rule or British suzerainty. Hongkong, the port with the greatest yearly tonnage of any in the world, a British possession and naval base; Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, British coaling stations; Suez, Port Said, under British suzerainty. From there past Malta the only chance they had to avoid a British coaling station to

ward bound German merchants whose ambition it undoubtedly is to make the Fatherland the premier commercial nation of the world.

The one great danger is not lest we forget, but lest we despise; it is so very easy when the Union Jack is seen floating proudly in almost every port touched at on the homeward voyage to think at first how firmly rooted is the supremacy of Britain and what little need there is to worry, to take it as a matter of course that what we have we'll hold, and to smile at the thought of the possibility of ever being ousted from our pride of place.

royal family, and signed "Alexandra," one catches a glimpse of the heart of this still beautiful woman, glimpse which tells of profound depths of tenderness and feeling, and the strong, religious strain which asserts itself with unerring judgment at the right moment.

The shyness observable in Queen Alexandra is said to vanish when she makes one of her many visits to the bedside of the sick and suffering, and the writer has been told by one of the Court physicians, that there is no trained nurse in England who is more efficient in the sick room than the Queen Consort of Edward the Seventh. But this is digression, and may one not be pardoned for departing from the trend of a story to enlarge upon the personality of one whom the world knows as the most perfect of wives, and mothers.

How little could that tiny girl who had pored over the royal photographs in that dim "long ago" in the old Colonial home, foresee that the fates should decree that as the only Canadian "special correspondent" for a well known newspaper it should be her lot to record the magnificent ceremonial which meant the Coronation of King Edward the Seventh of England, which she was to witness from her lofty perch under the great Rose window on the north side of Westminster Abbey, and that she was to watch the incomparable entrance of the beautiful Queen Consort of England's king, and see her kneel to receive from the hands of the aged prelate the jewelled crown, on that fair head which memory has always recalled as bending over the tiny form of a long-robed infant.

Possibly no one who has not had the experience of the suspense which preceded the Coronation of King Edward, can ever realize the dramatic element which was introduced

into that magnificent ceremonial by the postponement and its cause. By one of those freaks of fortune which one can never account for the writer found herself taken from the gallery set apart for the representatives of the press from all parts of the world and established in a comfortable gallery set apart for the household of the Duke of Norfolk, the premier peer of the realm, which was directly over the seats allotted to the peers, facing those occupied by the peeresses and commanding a perfect view of the Coronation and ceremonies attending it.

As the time drew near when the pair were expected, suspense seemed to hover over that vast assemblage. The vast building was simply a mass of human beings, and each and all were dominated with one thought, "at the last moment would the strain prove too great for His Majesty?" When the booming of the guns told that the royal carriages had started from the palace, a great sigh of relief seemed to sweep through the building, the dull roar of human voices, rising and falling, told of the progress. Yet another hush. They had arrived! Were in the robing chamber and were coming, actually coming. Someone said "The Queen." A ray of sunshine shot through one of the high windows, as if attendant on that

gracious figure. Slender, with garments which glistened and clung about her form, she moved forward.

There was no sound save the occasional click of a sword, as with indescribable majesty of demeanor the Queen moved forward. The great heavy robe of velvet, embroidered with emblems indicative of the vast British Empire, carried by gorgeously attired trainbearers. A shaft of light fell directly on that white-clad figure its clinging garments, and unutterably sad but beautiful face, white with intense feeling, as if every fibre of her being was in harmony with the deeply significant symbolism of the great ceremonial before her, the Queen moved forward slowly and with inimitable grace and dignity. Her eyes were fixed on the altar, with its superb array of golden vessels, its groups of high ecclesiastics. The vigil of this feast had been a long and terrible one—the life of the Sovereign had trembled in the balance. All the gorgeous surroundings must have been obliterated in the one dominating thought of deep gratitude and thanksgiving that His Majesty—her husband, the father of her children—had been spared to receive the crown of England. The scene was so magnificent, inspiring; almost overpowering. But it remained for this beautiful woman to bring

with her that touch of intense pathos, that rare, spiritual atmosphere which is the lasting and unassailably dower of the woman who is at once the embodiment of beauty of person and conduct. To be in tune with great events is the evidence of greatness of soul; and while one was conscious of the blaze of priceless jewels, the sheen of costly fabrics, which wrapped her form, one was yet more intensely alive to the superb exaltation which seemed to enfold the very being of King Edward's Queen. And yet across that face, with its indescribable look of high-bred reserve and repose, now and then the little shadow so clearly remembered in the little faint-toned photograph of long ago, would flicker—the loving anxiety of the woman that "all should be well" with those she loved.

So great was the collectedness of the Queen, that it is stated, when the Prelate whose duty it was to administer the Sacred Elements to the Royal pair, nearly let the golden cup fall, in presenting it to the Queen, Her Majesty quietly raised her hands and supported the trembling hands of the aged ecclesiastic.

All through that long series of impressive ritual Queen Alexandra watched with complete absorption the act of the participants, and when called upon to take her part in its intri-

cate ceremonial, did so with superb collectedness and dignity. The intense gravity and reverence of her demeanor converted the trappings of royal splendor into the least important element of the spectacle. This was the crowning grace of a most marvelously beautiful vision of queenly dignity.

Refreshed and strengthened in both body and soul, the Queen emerged after the Coronation service, and took her place beside her "crowned lord," smiling, with color coming and going, her eyes bright and evidently happily engaged in pointing out to the King the many incidents of interest connected with their ovation on the homeward route. Again London "boomed" with the sound of millions of voices, again the vast concourse of people cheered with delight, as the crowned King of England, with his lovely, smiling consort at his side, passed through the solid mass of people, beloved and revered, conscious that the devotion and solicitude of his Queen found its echo in the heart of his people.

TO MAKE A MAN ACT LIKE A FOOL

A man was considered a general ignoramus by the concern for which he formerly worked. He came into our employ when we were obliged to take him on account of the scarcity of labor.

It was not long, however, before he discovered that the firm appreciated suggestions. He proved a genius in his line and his ideas were worth a good many dollars to us. I asked him one day why he did not present some of these ideas to his former employers, and his reply makes the point:

"They treated me like a fool," said he, "so I acted like one." —System.

A Reminiscence

Continued From Page 3

History of the Progress of the Dinner Hour

Clarke Nutall in The Ladies' Realm.

"INNER was served to Their Majesties at nine o'clock," reported the daily papers respecting His Majesty's arrangements on His Majesty's last official birthday in the year of grace 1908. So we may take it that nine o'clock is the last word as to the time of fashionable dining at the present moment. What would Pope have said had he received a command to dine at Sandringham at nine that evening? We can almost hear his gasp of incredulous horror echoing down the centuries at the mere suggestion. How he grumbled because Lady Suffolk invited him to dine with her as late as four o'clock in the afternoon!

"Young people," he urged, "might become inured to such things, but as for himself, if she would adopt such unreasonable practices, he must absent himself from Marble Hill." This was in the early part of the eighteenth century, when a four o'clock dinner-hour was undoubtedly a dangerous innovation of late hours.

It is an extraordinary and curious fact that the dinner hour, from the earliest times of our English civilization, has tended, century by century, to always move in one direction, namely, to get pushed later and later in the day. There seems to be a common intuitive consensus of opinion that a late dinner hour is a sign of fashion and grandeur, so that

The gentleman who dines the latest
Is in our street esteemed the greatest,

and an unconscious acting upon this instinct has caused the curious movement.

But, unless we very literally turn night into day, it would appear that the extreme limit has at length been reached, and one wonders what can happen next, for we have practically now gone completely round the clock in choice of the hour.

In the early Norman days dinner was at nine in the morning, a custom maintained longer in France than in England, for it soon established itself here at ten in the noble houses and at Court, though the monasteries still kept to the earlier hour.

Lever a cinq, dîner a neuf,
Souper a cinq, coucher a neuf,
Fait vivre d'ans nonante et neuf,

says an old rhyme of the period.

From Edward II's reign, which began early in the fourteenth century, up to the reign of Henry VIII, at the beginning of the sixteenth, the Court dined at eleven. Matters were more conservative in those days, and fashions more stable, so that for these two hundred years there was no change. The great writer, Froissart, who was a contemporary of Richard II., and described manners from about 1350 to 1400, speaks of dinner as being at eleven, while among the rules laid down for the due governance of the household of the Princess Cecil—the mother of Edward IV.—we find this one: "Upon eatynge days at dynner by 11 of the clocke, Upon fastinge days by 12 of the clocke." This lady was of a very pious nature, and saw wisely to the ways of her household. We are further told: "She used to arise at 7 of the clocke, and hath ready the chaplyne to say with her mattins of the day, and mattins of Our Lady, and when she is full readye she hath a lowe masse from thence to dynner, during the time wherof she hath a lecture of holy matter. After dynner giveth audience for one hour."

But though through these centuries the Court and fashionable folk dined at eleven, yet this hour was felt to be a trifle late for ordinary folk, so provincial people, in many cases, still kept the ancestral hour of ten. Even great houses in the more remote parts of the country did so; thus we read in the Northumberland Home Book that even up to 1512 dinner was still served at ten o'clock in the morning in the halls of the halls of the Percys.

When the gay and fashionably minded Henry VIII. ascended the throne, the Court moved on the dinner hour to twelve, and many of the Court nobles followed suit in their own homes; thus we find Sir Thomas More, later in the reign, dining at twelve in his Chelsea home. The Universities, however, felt twelve to be a somewhat flighty innovation, and they kept up the practice of dining at eleven until at least 1570, when the prevailing pushing on tendency seized them also. With the Universities we must link the Church, and even great dignitaries did their dining at eleven until much later in the century.

Twelve o'clock continued to be the dinner hour for a long time. Pepys, writing in his famous Diary about 1660, speaks of dinner at noon over and over again. "At noon find the Bishop of London come to dine with us," he tells us in one place. "Up and put things in order against dinner. I out and bought some things, among others a dozen of silver salts, and at noon comes my company," in another. "At noon dined mighty nobly, ourselves alone," in a third. Whether he dined at the houses of his grander acquaintances, or in tavern with some of his city friends, or at home quietly with his wife alone, he always seems to have dined at noon. But the Court had already begun to dine at a later hour, the alteration to one o'clock having arisen solemnly in Cromwell's Protectorate, and the Restoration, though it restored many things and customs did not restore the old time of dining. In fact, throughout the whole course of the slow progress of the dinner hour, the Court appears to have been consistently about an hour in advance of that of the ordinary gentlefolk.

One o'clock lasted as the correct Court dinner-hour for some sixty years or so, but by the time William and Mary had retired from

this mortal scene, and Queen Anne ruled the destinies of England, it was not felt "modish" to dine so early, and two o'clock established itself. This was Addison's dinner hour, though in 1711 he makes his ultra-fashionable lady, Clarinda, describe herself as dining from three to four daily, after which she went out paying visits. At 8 o'clock she would go to the opera when occasion served, and at eleven or twelve she went to bed. It was just a little later on in the century that Pope made his protest to Lady Suffolk on her invitation to dine at four. But three, passing on to four,

was the characteristic dinner-hour of the eighteenth century, a most inconvenient time to modern ways of thinking, involving, as it seems mostly to have done, setting out to visit, or pay calls, or even to transact business, directly the meal was over. When Dr. Johnson and Boswell ventured on their "curious expedition" to the Highlands, in 1773, we find that the great houses at which they visited had their dinner hour at three, and naturally, it would be earlier there than in the more quickly moving London. "We received a polite invitation to Slains Castle," recounts Boswell.

"We arrived there at three o'clock, as the bell for dinner was ringing." Slains Castle was the seat of Lord Errol, Lord High Constable of Scotland, and Dr. Johnson on this occasion thought its position the finest he had ever seen. Its windows looked upon the main ocean and the King of Denmark was Lord Errol's nearest neighbor on the northeast. Again, when Johnson and Boswell had got a little further on their travels, they were invited to dine with Sir Eyre Coote at the Governor's house in Fort George, and here again, "At three the drum beat for dinner."

But down south the progress of the dinner-hour towards evening was being accelerated, for, by the end of the eighteenth century, five, or even six was the hour fixed in fashionable circles. The four o'clock hour was not likely to hold its place long, as it is manifestly a bad division of time. The morning is far too long, the afternoon hopelessly spoilt. Hannah More, however, when acting, in 1779, as companion to her friend Mrs. Garrick, widow of the celebrated actor, speaks of that time being their accustomed hour of dining, and thus describes her life at Hampton. "After breakfast, I go to my own apartments for several hours, where I read, write, and work, very seldom letting anybody in, though I have a room for separate visitors, but I almost look on a morning visit as an immorality. At four we dine. We have the same elegant table, as usual, but I generally confine myself to one simple dish of meat. At six we have coffee. At eight tea, when we have sometimes a dowager or two of quality. At ten we have salad and fruits." A few years later Hannah More took to much more fashionable ways, for on one occasion we find her saying, "We who dine at six," and going on to describe a new "folly" of the winter 1800, which consisted of having a substantial meal of muffins, bread and butter, with tea or coffee to follow, at eight o'clock.

In Wellington's day dinner was usually served at six in the world of society, but such folk as city merchants and the well-to-do people generally, who were not "in society," kept up the practice of dining at five o'clock until well into the nineteenth century. In Vanity Fair, that inimitable picture of middle-class life when the last century was in its teens, we have a graphic portrayal of the home life of a rich city merchant and of dinner in particular. "When the chronometer, which was surmounted by a cheerful brass group of the sacrifice of Iphigenia, tolled five in a heavy cathedral tone, Osborne pulled the bell at his right hand violently and the butler rushed up. "Dinner!" roared Mr. Osborne.

And the obedient bell in the lower regions began ringing the announcement of the meal.

Five o'clock, too, was the dinner hour of the French Court about this time—French hours always seem to have been a little earlier than English. When the Bourbons, in the person of Louis XVIII., returned to power in 1814, "The King in general," we are told, "took his daily excursions from one to five, and on his return dinner was served."

"It is in the memory of many now alive how the dinner hour has progressed during the last sixty years. Six o'clock gave place to six-thirty by the middle of last century, seven soon followed as the approved hour, but has long been superseded by all people with any pretensions to being "fashionable," and who "dine" at all. (Apparently only a meal taken towards evening can now be truly called "dinner," though few would follow De Quincey in his argument that, "Of the rabid animal who is caught dining at noonday and who affronts the meridian sun by his inhuman meals, we are entitled to say he has a maw but nothing resembling a stomach.") (Among the "diners," then, probably half-past seven is the most generally accepted time with ordinary folk. Eight o'clock spells a degree higher in the fashionable scale.)

It is interesting at this point to inquire, "What is the ideal dinner hour?" Of course, that largely depends on the ordering and customs of the day, but the hygienist usually asserts that six is the best hour for the principal and heaviest meal of the day. This is, however, really too early to be convenient for most people, and half-past six or a quarter to seven would more nearly combine the ideal and the practical. Seven o'clock is as late probably as any one who is a worker ought to think of dining, if he would follow the dictates of common sense and his internal economy.

But the question still remains unanswered: "What will society do next with its dining-hour, or has it at last come to a blank wall in the dinner-hour procession?"

Mr. Harry Furniss tells a good story in the Strand Magazine of one of his imaginary pictures. He had to draw the finish of the Oxford and Cambridge boat race for a well known illustrated weekly. Mr. Furniss writes:—"I had a sketch of the background, as for the rest—well, there had to be a man in the boat firing the gun, and to balance the design I gave him as companions a gentleman and a lady. Naturally the lady was nervous of the gun being fired, and of course her companion supported her round the waist. The sequel was a furious letter from a stranger to reprimand me for my gross impertinence in portraying him in such a position. The writer's wife knew he had gone to the race, and knew he was also in the boat with the man, who invited him, and who had fired the gun, but when the scene appeared in print he had to own up that there was a lady in the affair as well, and now his domestic happiness had been destroyed. The picture had been even engraved before the event."

General Blunt Pasha, who has just died at the age of seventy-four, is described as the last of the group of British officers who took service in the Ottoman gendarmerie at the time of the Russo-Turkish war. Another conspicuous member of that group was, says the Daily Chronicle, Colonel Valentine Baker, of tragic memory, but in the Turkish army itself there were also several Englishmen, notably Captain Herbert, who was in Plevna with his regiment during the siege, and whose account of that great military drama, published several years ago, is the best extant, because it is the work of an expert and inside eye-witness.

A Welcome to Alexandra

Written by Tennyson

Upon the Arrival of the
Present Queen in
England

Sea-kings' daughter from over the sea,
Saxon and Norman and Dane are we, Alexandra!
But all of us Danes in our welcome of thee,
Welcome her, thunders of fort and of fleet, Alexandra!
Welcome her, thundering cheer of the street!
Welcome her, all things youthful and sweet!
Scatter the blossoms under her feet!
Break, happy land, into earlier flowers!
Make music, O bird, in the new-budded bower!
Blazon your mottoes of blessing and prayer!
Welcome her, welcome her, all that is ours!
Warble, O bugle, and trumpet, blare!
Flags, flutter out upon turrets and towers!
Flames, on the windy headlands flare!
Utter your jubilee, steeple and spire!
Clash, ye bells, in the merry March air!
Flash, ye cities, in rivers of fire!
Rush to the roof, sudden rocket, and higher
Melt into stars for the land's desire!
Roll and rejoice, jubilant voice,
Roll as a ground-swell dashed on the strand,
Roar as the sea when he welcomes the land,
And welcome her, welcome the land's desire,
The sea-kings' daughter as happy as fair,
Bride of the heir of the kings of the sea—
Blissful bride of a blissful heir,
O, joy to the people and joy to the throne,
Come to us, love us, and make us your own:
For Saxon or Dane or Norman we,
Teuton or Celt, or whatever we be,
We are each all Dane in our welcome of thee, Alexandra!

Woman--and "The Gift of the Gab"

Was it not Oliver Wendell Holmes who defined talking as "one of the fine arts"?

Yet it is doubtful if we ever realised the truth of the axiom till we demonstrated it by the establishment of feminine debating societies.

A woman's tongue has always admittedly been her strong point, and the debating society is, as it were the apotheosis of her loquacity.

There flows, uninhibited and unchecked, that stream of eloquence pent up through so many "unemancipated" years of domestic repression, when we were but "mute, inglorious" orators, with all our powers unrealized.

But we have changed all that, and are making up for lost time. Today every well-bred woman's club has its debating society, to say nothing of the various private coteries wherein we exercise, if it be not irreverent to say so, our "gift of the gab," and best of all, we count the "mere man" as a respectful listener.

It is very true that our talking powers are at once our pride and our prerogative.

Moreover, being a purely feminine product, no one ever expects the speakers to be what the French call "bien ferre" on their subject.

The fact of "a little learning" being a "dangerous thing" is not applicable in this case.

You may be "well up" in your subject or the reverse, on the debating platform learned and ignorant meet on the same level, and we are not at all exacting in the qualifications we demand.

"I am not afraid I shall not be any good at your debate," wrote a very clever man, in answer to an invitation to take part in such a function, "seeing that I know nothing whatever of the subject under discussion."

Though we all know that dress on the one hand and our domestics on the other are very necessary preoccupations, it is well now and then to breathe that large outside atmosphere, where world-wide questions dwarf one's petty interests, and give one a share in the wider life without.

"So much the better!" retorted his hostess. "Knowledge of one's subject is one of the last conditions we ever dream of demanding in a woman's debating society!"

It has been my good fortune to attend several discussions of the kind, and I can honestly say that I have never yet seen the speaker who was in the least

bit hampered by ignorance of her subject, even when such ignorance was most glaring.

No, indeed, your "parliment of women" is not so easily daunted! The habit of meeting to enjoy a downright "pow-wow" has probably done more to stimulate feminine brains than all the well-meant attempts of the "higher culture" put together.

It is quite astonishing what impetus is given to mental effort by thinking in crowds; moreover we are often roused to interest, sometimes enthusiasm, in subjects about which we had been hitherto profoundly indifferent.

The choice of subjects is delightfully varied, too, as a rule, from poetry to politics, from gastronomics to garden cities, from chiftons to the choice of a career. There is no theme which we have not adorned by our eloquence and illuminated by our woman's wit, and that occasionally it is a very pretty display, who shall venture to gainsay?

One notable good achieved by the debating society for women is the crowding out of scandal and gossip!

We have an axe of our own to grind in debate, a cherished ease to prove, a theory to "run" our neighbors' failings and shortcomings become a minor consideration, and we cease to tear other people's reputations to tatters when we have our own to make as good speakers!

Then also the debating society gives a woman those big interests which save her from the otherwise too possible obsession of those twin monopolists of the average woman's life, chiftons and the "servant question!"

Though we all know that dress on the one hand and our domestics on the other are very necessary preoccupations, it is well now and then to breathe that large outside atmosphere, where world-wide questions dwarf one's petty interests, and give one a share in the wider life without.

Definite mental cultivation is out of the question for many of us who have homes and households of our own. Our first duty lies in being good housewives, good mothers, and in making our homes "home," not the meeting house of learning.

I despise women who, to gratify their love of learning, neglect their homes, and are out "on meetings" morning, noon and night. I do not admire the "clever" woman who, to demonstrate her cleverness, is absolutely untidy and devoid of taste as to her clothing, who "doesn't care how she looks;" this is so easy, it is to my mind unfeminine too. We all love clothes, or should do so, that is to say we should take a pride in making ourselves smart, and in selecting our garments with care, but this need not necessarily be a sign of want of intellect!

The debating society is a delightful institution, there is room in most women's minds for systematising their thoughts, and hero is a method of doing it.

But while fully admitting the delights and benefits of debating, its dangers must not be overlooked.

The unlimited license given in many "milieus" for the choice of topics to be handled, too often leads to the weightier problems of life being discussed in anything but a desirable spirit, and in more than one instance the idea of a debate meeting as "a platform for free speech" has been most unwillingly allowed at some of the leading clubs in London. In most cases, however, a debates committee will exercise a salutary check over the choice of subjects for discussion, and will bar attempts to sweep away wholesome restrictions on that rebel element which has such strange ways of asserting itself, even in a feminine club. Yet, in spite of all this, debating societies afford an outlet for women's talents, which they should not be slow to profit by, and, under favorable conditions, such institutions may be the means of developing feminine gifts to a perfection hitherto unimagined.

The writer's wife knew he had gone to the race, and knew he was also in the boat with the man, who invited him, and who had fired the gun, but when the scene appeared in print he had to own up that there was a lady in the affair as well, and now his domestic happiness had been destroyed. The picture had been even engraved before the event.

General Blunt Pasha, who has just died at the age of seventy-four, is described as the last of the group of British officers who took service in the Ottoman gendarmerie at the time of the Russo-Turkish war. Another conspicuous member of that group was, says the Daily Chronicle, Colonel Valentine Baker, of tragic memory, but in the Turkish army itself there were also several Englishmen, notably Captain Herbert, who was in Plevna with his regiment during the siege, and whose account of that great military drama, published several years ago, is the best extant, because it is the work of an expert and inside eye-witness.

"I declare," exclaimed a talkative youth, "I believe I have forgotten all I ever knew!"

"Sorry to hear it," growled a ferocious old individual. "However, you can put in an hour some day learning it all over again."



FEMININE FADS AND FANCIES

CHANGED CONDITIONS

We live in an age of revivals, yet with all our enterprise there is one rediscovery we have failed to make, and that is the Home! No apology is needed for the Capital letter; it needs emphasizing if ever a word did, for the present age has practically forgotten its meaning and value. Yes, we want it badly.

Home is no longer, as one great writer defines it, "the great object in life." In fact it would have all the charm of a new world if it were revived, and still awaits, so to say, its Columbus.

Meanwhile it must be owned that everything in our modern milieu tends to depress the ideal once cherished by our more domesticated ancestors.

One must go back to a past generation to find it, a generation which knew nothing of "revolting daughters" and the "bachelor woman," who by the way is a great responsible for the changed ideals of the 20th century, a generation which knew not the Suffragette, or the Suffragist nor the lady who "goes in" for "higher education," politics, and various societies and cults! These do not tend to foster love of the home and its essentially domestic character.

For is not home the centre of the domesticities, and where are they today? Relegated to the limbo of neglected ideals, and forgotten duties, and instead of soiling our hands in the kitchen or imbruting them with soapsuds (one reactionary friend of mine maintains that the wash tub is a woman's special province), we preserve them for the manicurist.

Fancy the modern mistress of a household spending her time, like that charming French châtelaine Eugénie de Guérin, between a volume of Plato and superintending the cooking of the dinner! What a fusion of the real and the ideal, yet doubtless neither pudding or platonic suffered in the process. But unfortunately there are deep practical causes at work to destroy the sweet realities of home in our midst. Living in flats, boarding houses and hotels helps a great deal to destroy domesticity, as it destroys love of home life. And then there are women's clubs, though it is not necessary to depreciate clubs—they are excellent things—in their way! But for all that the facilities offered both by clubs and hotels for entertaining count for much in minimizing the charms of more homely functions within one's own four walls.

A woman no longer takes a pride in presiding at her own table as its head and hostess when she finds that she can give a smarter dinner within the far less comfortable surroundings of a fashionable hotel. We have quite forgotten the bliss of domesticity in view of the competing attractions of multiplied theatres and concerts, of debates and lectures, of philanthropic interests, to say nothing of one of the greatest factors of the destruction of home life—the modern craze—change!

It is now the fashion to consider domestic life deadly dull, but when the reaction takes place, and there will surely come a reaction, how very great the change will seem!

Another modern factor in this destruction of home life is the fact that we women have tasted the delights of public life, and now we apparently mean to revel in them to the utmost. Darning stockings is but dull compared with debating, and fancy work is a poor substitute for the suffrage question! As for home dressmaking, who would be bothered with it when you can buy the "ready-made" at the sales at its best and cheapest? One powerful incentive towards a revival of the home should be the fact of its being a school of grace and beauty.

A woman never showed to such undoubted advantage as when she sat over the spinning wheel, or over the embroidery frame, did she but know it, yet today she perversely prefers to smoke a cigarette! The time may come when we shall seek in the merely physical exercise afforded in household labor the means of developing our grace of movement to perfection, and realize that making beds and even scrubbing floors are by no means contemptible exercises but may be pursued with profit and pleasure. If ever we do get women to take an interest in the home again, such an interest as was the rule, not the exception, only a short time ago, only a little way back in the ages, what a delight it will be. And what is so important, our too long neglected nurseries, they will be gardens of delight, where the child lives they shelter will become increasing sources of wonder and interest to the mother who finds in her home her most sacred ties and her best and highest duties, which no outside attraction can ever weaken or neutralize.

"The queen of the home," an old-fashioned ideal, but what a precious one!

Is there any kingdom better worth having than the unique realm where we can all be crowned queens in our own right and exercise such sweet and undisputed sovereignty?

Surely "home sweet home" may become something more than a mere empty echo of a worn-out tradition to us women of the twentieth century, for with all our conquered provinces there is none to compare or to equal the ancient inviolable sphere, where a woman may reign supreme!

It is Ruskin who has defined the ideal of home life as "woman within her gates the centre of order, and the palm of distress." And if we have wandered without these same gates, chafing at their restrictions and vainly seeking abroad the "things that are more excellent," when the time, they await us at home, it is not too late to retrace our straying steps, and pick up the dropped threads of domestic life "within the gates." It is the safe place, and who shall dispute it with us? Let us always remember that "there's no place like home!"

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

I have seen a good many new models of the coat and skirt description, and the skirts are all short. They clear the ground entirely and are as practical as possible. We can certainly suit our own particular fads in the style of skirt we adopt, for while pleated skirts are many and varied, there are all sorts of plain styles, some with panels, and others with box-pleats disposed at the different seams.

Many of the coats are shorter, but the straight back is the correct thing, and waistcoats are as fashionable as they were in the autumn. Quantities of braiding are used and braid buttons and loops adorn suits of both cloth and serge. The satin button and loop is a little played out, and the long coat without any spring at the hem has been banished from the sartorial scene. For the benefit of those who can afford hand braiding, I may mention that the loveliest whirligigs and arabesques of fine soutache can be bought ready made, and if these are carefully stitched on, they would deceive anybody but a critical tailor!

Cashmere suiting is a very charming material for the spring coat and skirt, and I hear from Paris, that serge is enjoying a tremendous success, not only blue serge, but grey, and mole, and tabac. I saw a blue serge recently, which I regret to say gave me pangs of envy. It was cut with a breast seam and a panel back and was soutache very slightly down the front and upon the pockets. The coat proper had no collar, but a waistcoat of black and orange ribbed silk showed like a wide edition of a man's slip, and this was cut with a roll over collar, which came outside the coat in a most effective manner. Blue serge is always smarter with a touch of orange or old rose, or vieux bleu, excepting when a severe and entirely country suit is contemplated and then one must trust to the cutting and the smartness of the weaving to effect a really successful issue.

Cashmere is really the most obliging of all materials, for it makes the afternoon gown to perfection, and is so becoming to everybody. The young and slim and those who are not so slim can choose it in all sorts of deep tones, while black cashmere never looks dingy or dowdy, if skillfully treated.

Jet hats and toques are very much in request, so the milliners tell me, and after all is said and done, there is nothing more attractive than a black jet toque, with a large agnate at the side. Huge turbans of colored tulle are approved of for the afternoon, while for the morning a very coarse and very shiny straw is used, and hats with gigantic bows are new and also nice, when they emanate from the hand of one who knows!

People with pretty arms must be rejoicing in the prevalence of the tight-fitting tucked sleeve. It is seen on gowns and blouses alike, and as cloth is far from being an ideal material for its construction it means that sleeves of net or rhinestones to match are worn with gowns of cloth forming a most pleasing

contrast of fabrics. The newest of these sleeves are not evenly tucked all the way down but have alternate tucks, one a mere pinch and the other half an inch wide.

The satin tie is very much in evidence just now, and is seen both on coats and blouses. By the bye you must no longer wear a pleated ruff at the back of the neck, for that fashion is over. I am not sure that the discomfort of the affair is not to blame for a premature demise, and though the dressmakers and the shops propose, the public are apt to dispose somewhat summarily with things which are merely new and not possessed of firmer claims to admiration. Everybody is busy buying petticoats, for fate be thanked, the jupon is as much worn as it was before we were victimized by the Tanagra robe.

PRECOCIOUS CHILDREN

There is no sadder sight than the blouse child, yet alas! it is one in Victoria, that meets the eye at every turn, and it is often made the subject of amusement rather than pity. "Vera does not care any more about parties where they play children's games, she calls them silly," the fond and foolish mother says, laughingly. "And Tom considers the Smith's entertainments slow, he cannot stand private theatricals and only likes real theatres." She thinks that such sentiments on the part of her small son and daughter rebound in some manner to their wisdom, and superiority instead of being (as it really is) proof positive to the contrary.

We live in a complex and strenuous age, when the life quiet, and simple is quite impossible for a large portion of the community, and in spite of everything the surroundings naturally have their effect upon the little ones. It is most important, therefore, that every effort should be made to minimize the evil. The forcing-house atmosphere which surrounds children brought up in towns, makes a special impression at the most susceptible stage of their existence; it tends to hurry them through the period of childhood and weary them by the multitude of distractions it offers in the shape of amusement and toys. Living always at concert pitch is injurious to the most mature and seasoned mind therefore it is far worse for the delicate, immature nature. Reaction results in weariness, a weariness too often lasting throughout life,

important of qualities, and one that cannot be too early insisted on, is self restraint but there is a tendency to ignore this altogether, with the idea of telling the child be "natural." His foolish sallies, instead of being properly quashed, are treated good-humoredly. "He will only be young once," parents say, if any friend ventures on a remonstrance. That is exactly the point. It is during the early stage that two important qualities—gratitude and reverence—are easily impressed, but they are difficult to acquire at a later period, and the precocious child will attempt to discredit them as appertaining to a childish stage.

The precocious child is a nuisance to most people, but a greater nuisance to himself. He is rarely happy—every age has its own amusements, and the tendency to crowd those belonging to different ages into one is much to blame for encouraging precocity. Precocity is like cramming, in that it fills the mind with a mass of ill-assorted matter, which gradually changes and disappears, leaving a weary void. It also leads to that lack of enthusiasm without which life loses its brightness and tends to become gray. The old adage, "Whom the Gods love die young" does not necessarily apply to age, but to those fortunate ones who, in spite of advancing years, have succeeded in keeping a youthful mind.

PEOPLE PLACES AND THINGS

Wealth of Georgia Negroes.

The assessed value of the taxable property of negroes in Georgia is \$27,000,000, which is an increase of about 400 per cent. in twenty-five years. This would indicate that the negro is faring well in Georgia and has the protection of the law in the enjoyment of his property rights. The fact that considerably over 200,000 negro children are in the common schools of the State, the expense of which is borne almost entirely by the whites, is evidence that the white people of Georgia are doing a generous part toward the education of the negro.

Increase in Sugar Consumption.

The world's production of sugar practically has doubled in the last twenty years. In 1887 the output was 17,000,000,000 pounds and in 1907 it was 32,000,000,000. In the former year the United States con-



ed in finding it, however. The explanation of the incident is a most extraordinary one. It appears that the vessels of the Channel Fleet were greatly puzzled by strange and incomprehensible messages signalled by the Diamond to the other vessels of the fleet. On inquiries being made, it was found that the signaller on that cruiser had suddenly become insane. The

thirteen weeks. In 35 cases verdicts of accidental death were returned by coroners' juries, and in 23 of these, the drivers were exonerated from blame.

Roman Memorial Tablet.

While engaged in preparing the municipal cricket pitches on the South Common, Lincoln, Eng., workmen have, says the Standard of Empire, unearthed some broken portions of a memorial tablet of the Roman period. On piecing them together it was found that with the exception of two letters, the whole of the inscription was intact, and reads as follows: "C. Valerius, C. F. Maece, Mil. Leg. IX. Sign. Hospiti, Aun XXXV., Stip. XIII. T.P.L.H." The relic has since been removed to the Lincoln City and County Museum, and the inscription has been translated as follows: "Calus Valerius Maecebas, the son of Caius, soldier and standard bearer of the Ninth Legion called Hesper. He served 35 years and saw 13 campaigns. He gave orders in his will for the erection of the monument. He is buried here." It is believed that the tablet has been removed from some of the ancient parts of the city as rubbish and thrown on the common, where it was discovered covered over with grass.

SMALL TALK

We are told that our grandfathers would be very much surprised to see the way in which Lent is observed, or rather, not observed, at the present day. Time was when society went into retirement, when mourning was worn by many people, when the theatres were half empty, and a wedding was considered a breach of decorum. Now Lenten observance is reduced to a minimum. Dances take place without anyone's sense of propriety being outraged. Is it a pity, or is it an improvement?

I have heard the argument that Lent as a time for mournful thoughts is no longer needed. That modern nerves and modern bodies are quite prone enough to collapse and exhaustion, without needing artificial chastisement to reduce them. Fasting, no doubt, was good for our robust carousing ancestors. For the temperate modern it is quite unnecessary. This argument is a very specious one, but no doubt very comforting to those whose consciences are still sensible of a Lenten twinge.

I wonder how many of my readers realize the virtues and indeed the absolute necessity, of walking? It is too bad that more of us don't understand the delightful feeling and the beautifying value of exercise. And there is no exercise in the world better than walking. Of course, you must be properly dressed, and you must enter into it with the right spirit. Make it a pleasure, not a task. Have a new and congenial place to go to, and while you are going don't fret, or worry, and don't let your brow wrinkle, as you think of the dull callers you must entertain in the afternoon. Pick up your feet when you walk and hold your head and shoulders well back. Then go along with just as much sunshine in your heart as the woes of this troublesome world will allow to creep in.

Walking beautifies in more ways than one. It makes the blood hurry and scurry through your veins, and the result is bright eyes and pretty cheeks. And nothing is better in the world if you are feeling seedy and run down than a good long country walk.

Perfect Sympathy

To be truly sympathetic is one of the most charming qualities in a man's or a woman's character. True sympathy is not merely an outward expression of sorrow at some deep grief that we are called upon to witness, but a combination of pity, compassion, and tenderness, merged into something so deeply felt that it soothes the troubled spirit and quietens the aching heart and racked nerves.

Not all people are possessed of this trait. Some cannot understand the sensitive feelings of their friends. In fact they make no attempt to do so, and even become irritable in the presence of suffering. Others think that they are very sympathetic—indeed will endeavor to be so—but instead of soothsaying, they will open up the wound and make it doubly sore. Their form of sympathy will be to beg their friends to look on the bright side of things, to think how very much luckier they are than certain people they know; to be brave and cheerful under the trouble which has fallen upon them. Excellent advice, but hardly suitable to a breaking heart bowed down by some fresh grief or irreparable loss.

It is the silent pressure of the hand, maybe no word spoken; just the mute understanding of sympathy for the liberated feelings, that will bring consolation. The gentle unobtrusive presence of a mind in harmony with the sufferer brings relief and comfort. By degrees it helps the drooping heart to revive, once again to take up life's round. Sympathy makes life more restful and the daily task less arduous. In home life the inevitable every-day worries that surround us all will be greatly lessened if perfect sympathy permeates the atmosphere.

WORK WITH THE HANDS

Work with the hands! Let others toil. With magic pen and mighty brain, But you and I, let's till the soil.

And plant bright roses on the plain.

Let genius dwell on peak in cloud,

But in the sunlit lower lands.

Tasks wait for us that call aloud:

Work with the hands!

Let's rise at dawn; then morn is young— Let's do that thing that we should do. Out of each task is triumph won, Out of pain is the soul made new. Let's use our common tools with pride; Let's join the strong heroic bands That answer to the summons wide— Work with the hands!

Sweet peace shall light our days with cheer, And gladness crown us like a sun.

We shall have conquest of our fear.

From sorrow and from travail won.

As Christ of Nazareth toiled with art.

Obedient all the Lord's commands,

So shall we give him with rapt heart

Work with the hands!

—Edward Wilbur Mason, in *The National Magazine*.



Queen Alexandra and the Dowager Empress of Russia

The child who is weary of the occupations and amusements suitable to his age at ten, will remain weary throughout youth, and middle age, till he becomes a discontented and grumbling old man.

One special method of encouraging precocity is in allowing young children to argue with the idea of exhibiting their cleverness and teaching them to reason. So far from doing anything of the kind it encouraged a kind of superficial smartness, making the child self-conscious and conceited without adding one iota to his real mental growth. One of the most fa-

culty was reached when, in a fit of frenzy, the man threw overboard the signal book. He was immediately put under restraint. Had the book not been recovered, its loss would have involved the revision of the whole signalling code of the navy.

Signal Book Mystery.

The cruiser Diamond had to remain behind, when the Channel Fleet left Torbay, in order to recover her signal book, which has been lost, says the Standard of Empire. Divers sent from Portland succeed-

ed in finding it, however. The explanation of the incident is a most extraordinary one. It appears that

the vessels of the Channel Fleet were greatly puzzled

by strange and incomprehensible messages signalled

by the Diamond to the other vessels of the fleet.

On inquiries being made, it was found that the signaller



CURRENT TOPICS

Many of you will, before you read this, have seen the Vancouver Island Post. It is the new Victoria paper. There are many new people in our beautiful city and more are coming. Let us wish them all and the new paper success and prosperity.

Mr. Martin Burrell has been telling the Ottawa government that it was very necessary to keep diseased fruit from coming into Canada. There are two reasons for this. Such fruit is not good for food, and from it insect pests spread into our own orchards. The Minister of Agriculture said Mr. Burrell was quite right, and more inspectors would be appointed.

The boat race between Oxford and Cambridge was won by the Oxford crew this year. Boys who have read "Tom Brown" will remember the description of the race there. It is not likely the young men who rowed this year differed much from Tom Brown and his friends of sixty years ago. Englishmen do not change their manners nor their customs quickly.

The ashes of the old Pemberton block were not sold before preparations were begun to build a new one, and now workmen are busy gathering material for a six-story building. This will be an ornament to the city, and already business men have engaged to occupy the rooms as soon as they are ready. Victoria is fortunate in having a citizen who is as confident in her future and as ready to overcome difficulties as Mr. F. B. Pemberton.

The Emperor of Germany is to spend the time from the middle of April to the middle of May in the Mediterranean. Part of this time he will visit the beautiful Island of Corfu. President Roosevelt will about the same time be reaching the shores of Africa on his way to hunt elephants and other African monsters. He goes by way of the Red Sea. When the German Emperor sets sail at Venice, the ex-President will be at Aden. It was thought at one time that they would meet, but this was a mistake.

The United States Congress is finding its task of changing the tariff a very hard one. Many manufacturers think they cannot carry on their business if the duties which keep foreign countries from selling their goods to the people of the United States are taken off. One of the discoveries made by the members who have been studying this matter, is that the Japanese have learned to manufacture all kinds of silk, and that they can do the work much cheaper than is possible in the United States.

Most boys and girls have seen pictures of the caravans that brought the gems and gold, the silks and ivories, of India to the shores of the Persian Gulf or the Mediterranean Sea, in the old days before steamships were invented. Still the camel, "the ship of the desert," is used to carry goods over the great Eastern deserts. Now it is planned to build a great railroad more than two thousand miles long between Egypt and India. This road would make travel through a very hot region much more speedy as well as safer and more comfortable.

There have been several sad accidents lately in the coal mines. Men have been crushed by great lumps of coal. Some have been killed, others injured. It only when the accident is very severe that it is reported in the newspapers. Miners say that many such accidents are the result of carelessness. Men know there is danger, but think they can work one day or perhaps one hour longer. Sometimes these reckless workers escape, but too often they are carried from the mine maimed for life. Few things areadder than to see a strong man hurt in such a way. No one should ever run needless risk. Rashness is not bravery. Often, however, such accidents take place in spite of the greatest care and foresight. Our coal costs more than dollars.

A great meeting will be held in London next July. Men and women, noted for their wisdom and goodness, will come together from all parts of the world to see if anything can be done to lessen the terrible evil of drunkenness that causes so much of the poverty, sickness and sin in the northern countries of the world. It is to be hoped they will find some cure for this dreadful disease, and that they will discover a way to remove temptation from the weak. But few men are strong enough to conquer the craving for liquor once they have formed it. If boys only knew how much happier they are who have never learned to love strong drink the saloons would not have so many customers, and there would be fewer sad mothers, unhappy wives and hungry children.

Christians of every name met at the end of March in Toronto. Four thousand men came from all the provinces of Canada and from many parts of the United States to take part in the Canadian missionary congress. The greater number were not ministers but busy men of the world. Railroad men, merchants and mechanics came together to talk over the best way of making the world Christian. They want to send missionaries all over the world and they feel that every Christian who cannot go himself should pay as much as he can afford towards the expenses of those who are fitted for the work of teaching men everywhere to become Christ's followers. Such

A Page for the Young Folks

cattle from winter's cold and summer's heat. In those days no one knew that in the great central plain of North America, there were thousands of square miles where no trees grew, or if they knew they did not think of the demand there would be for lumber when the prairies were settled. Too late they learned their folly, and now, in many parts of the country young forests are being planted. But trees take long to grow, and meanwhile every year sees lumber scarcer while the need for it is increasing.

Nowhere on this continent are there such splendid forests as in this province. The mild and damp climate causes trees to grow to a great size. Already ships laden with British Columbia lumber sail to every part of the world. Very wisely the government have made regulations concerning forest fires and careless cutting of trees that will prevent useless destruction.

During the past month many thousands of acres of timber limits have been sold to rich men from the United States. They and others offer to buy still larger tracts. Some of these men will erect sawmills in the province, others want the lumber to build bridges or supply factories of one kind or other. They are willing to pay the owners here high prices for their valuable property.

There is great excitement in Great Britain, and, indeed, through the whole Empire. England's title of "Mistress of the Seas" is, as her statesmen say, in danger. Germany is building battleships at a greater rate than she is, and it is feared that the British navy will not be able to defend the shores of Britain if Germany attacks her. Though the Asquith Government only finds that England can build four big battleships this year, Sir Edward Grey acknowledges that more are needed. At the same time, he says that this building of great ships will, if continued, ruin Europe. Still he declares that for her safety, England must keep pace with Germany. Sir Reginald McKenna, the Lord of the Admiralty, said very much the same thing a few days ago.

It is felt by all the great colonies of the Empire that it is not fair that they should look for protection in time of danger to the Mother Country and not assist in their own defense. New Zealand offered at once to send money to build a Dreadnought. Australia said that her plan was to build battleships of her own and to help the Mother Country to defend herself should she be attacked. The Government of Canada has promised to provide for the naval defence of our own country. This Mr. Borden and all the members of the Opposition agreed to. In his speech, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that if ever Great Britain was threatened, the colonies would come to her aid. The promise made in Parliament must be fulfilled by the people of Canada. This country is rich. It has no right to expect England to defend it without help. But a navy is not to be built quickly and when Mr. Borden said the work should be begun at once he spoke like an honest and sensible man. We may well hope that war will never come, but to shut our eyes to its danger will never keep it away.

The British Association for the advance of Science will meet in Winnipeg in the autumn. This association is a very wise and learned body, and there is not one of its members who has not made himself famous for his knowledge or for his discoveries.

It is seventy-nine years since this society held its first annual meeting. The men who then sat round the table have long since passed away, and it almost seems as if a new world had taken the place of the one they knew. There was not a railroad and very few steamers in the year 1829. Scientists were busy making experiments with electricity. They knew it was the fluid that caused the lightning, but it was dangerous, and they had learned how to produce it. But that it would carry messages over land and under water was scarcely suspected, except, perhaps, by some patient student, who was almost afraid to say what he believed. As for telephones and electric cars, they were not dreamed of. That messages could be sent across the ocean or over continents through the air and received by any vessel or building where a machine was placed for the purpose would have been thought quite as impossible as we now look upon a voyage to the moon. Everyone worked by the light of candles or curious lamps filled with vegetable or animal oil, for no one had yet found the oil wells which have made such immense fortunes. Much less had anyone thought that electricity could be made to give a steady light. Even in England machines had only begun to take the place of the hand-workers in the great factories that were beginning to rear their tall chimneys, and in Canada spinning, weaving and carding were done at home.

Many diseases of which we scarcely hear, and others that we no longer dread, carried off people by thousands. These changes, and a thousand others, which have made life so much easier for us all, were brought about by the discoveries of such men as those who will visit Canada next autumn. Wherever they have worked they have done good. They have made the ground more fertile and have given one man power to do the work of many. It is owing to them that we are able to enjoy the fruits of far-distant lands, and that butter, meat and fish can be kept fresh for many weeks in the hottest climates.

It does not seem possible that during the next eighty years such wonderful changes can be wrought as have taken place since this society was formed. Yet, though scientists have taught men how to use for their own purposes the forces of nature, though they have made servants of water, air, electricity and heat, as well as many things on and under the earth, they have not changed the human nature.

FLOWER COMPETITION

Will the boys who found "simpson," lady cushion, monkey plant, Star of Bethlehem, tulip, wild mustard, wild marigold, wild clover, deadly nightshade, kindly look for them again and send specimens? Perhaps better names can be found for them. They can scarcely be out of blossom yet. The daisy is not a native of British Columbia, but the "wee modest crimson-tipped flower" loves our fields and lawns so well that we must count it one of our dearest flowers. The same cannot be said of the dandelion, which, though it brightens the roadsides, ruins the lawns.—Editor.

Found in March

Dog-tooth Violets, Bluebell (blue-eyed grass), Dandelion, Black Alder, Chickweed, Wild Carrot, Wild Mustard, Peacock, Buttercup, Monkey Plant (Wild Musk), Flower Currant, Skunk Cabbage, Wild Gooseberry, Oregon Grape, Star of Bethlehem, Wild Plum, Grouse, Wild Forget-me-not, Wild Cress, Daisy, Maple.

Flowers Found March 30, 1909

Wild Cuckoo plant, or Wild Arabis, found in a sunny, moist place.

Wild Bethlehem Star, found in a sunny, damp place.

Wild Pink Geranium, found in a mossy, sunny place.

Wild Yellow Musk, found in a sunny, sheltered place.

Wild Mustard, found in a wet, sunny place.

Wild White Celery, found in a shady, moist place.

Tiny White Mossflower, found in a sunny, rocky place.

A. C. J. MUIR.

Musk was sent in last week but was not printed in list, so am sending it again.

ISABEL M. F. BARRON,

Teacher.

1718 Leighton Rd., Victoria, March 30, 1909.

Dear Editor—Just a few lines to tell you what flowers I have found during the week:

Lily, found in a shady place; Oregon Grapelet, found in a dry, sunny place; Wild Mustard, found in a shady place on the rocks; Bluebell, found on the rocks; Peacock, found in a sunny place; Chickweed, found in a damp place; Buttercup, found in the

damp grass; Wild Tulip, found in a shady place; Flowering Currant, found in a sunny place; Wild Plum, found in a shady place (and there are three which I will send in my letter, for I don't know their names); a Daisy, found in a dry, sunny place; Cedar, found in a damp place; Wild Musk, found in a damp, sunny place.

KINGSLEY TERRY.

1147 Fairfield Rd., Victoria, March 31, 1909.

Dear Editor—I have found this week as follows: Wild Yellow Violet, in sunny, dry place; Wild Pink May-flower, in damp, shady place; Wild Yellow Groundsel, in dry, sunny place; Maple-bud, in damp, shady place, and one I don't know what the name is.

KENNETH GREIG.

1323 Douglas St., Victoria. Dear Editor—I was taking a stroll on Sunday evening after sundown, and while I was out I found the following flowers:

Skunk Cabbage, found in damp, shady place; Wild Raspberry, found in damp, shady place; Dandelion, found in dry, sunny place; Lily, found in shady place; Bluebell, or Wild Crocus, found in sunny, rocky place; Peacock, found in sunny place; Wild Oregon Grape, found in sunny place; Pink Star of Bethlehem, Buttercup, found in sunny place; fir, found on a tree, sunny place; Pussy-willow, found on a tree, sunny place; Chickweed, found in shady place; Flowering Currant, found on a tree; Daisy, found in sunny place; Mustard, found in sunny place; Wild Blackberry, found in sunny place; Water Lily, found in damp place; Choke-cherry, found on tree; Cedar-blossom, found on tree. Seven things I do not know the names of. Total amount,

2 HAROLD C. BRAY.

1077 Chamberlin St., Victoria, March 30, 1909.

Dear Editor—I am going to tell you what flowers I found last week:

Buttercup, in a damp, shady place; Bluebell, in a dry, sunny place; Lily, damp, shady place; Tulip, in a damp, shady place; Moss, in a sunny, rocky place; Dandelion, in a dry, sunny place; Maple, in a dry, sunny place; Star of Bethlehem, in a damp, shady place; White and Red Chickweed, in a damp, shady place; Red Cedar, in a dry, shady place; Peacock, in a damp shady place; Musk, in a dry, sunny place; Groundsel, in a damp, shady place; Gooseberry, in a dry, sunny place; Hazel, in a damp, shady place; Alder, in a dry, sunny place; Golden Rod, in a dry, sunny place; Wild Raspberry, in a damp, shady place; Choke-berry, in a damp, shady place; Spruce, in a damp, shady place; Kumassia, in a damp, shady place; Skunk Cabbage, in a wet, sunny place; and four I don't know the names of.

LYALL DOON.

1510 Fairfield Rd., Victoria, March 31, 1909.

Dear Editor—I have found the following flowers in the last week on Fairfield road:

Salmon-berry, in a damp, sunny place; Wild Oregon Grape, in a damp, shady place; Star of Bethlehem, Flowering Moss, in a damp place; Hazel, in a sunny place; Mount Ash, Horse-tail, in a wet, sunny place; Spruce, and four I don't know the names of.

JOHN MCKERLIE.

Dear Editor—I thought I would write you a few lines to tell you how many flowers I found, and where I found them. I found one Dandelion, in dry, shady place; one Bluebell, in damp, sunny place; around the rocks; one Maple-bud, in a dry, sunny place; one Tulip, in a dry, shady place; one May-flower, in a dry, sunny place; one Flowering Moss, growing on the rocks; one Red Flowering Currant, in a dry place; one Musk, in a green, grassy field; one Buttercup, in a dry, sunny place; one Star of Bethlehem, in the rocks; one Wild Oregon Grape, in a shady place; a bunch of Chickweed, in damp, sunny place; one Wild Crocus, in a dry field, very dry; one Choke-cherry, in a damp place; one Flowering Cedar, in a dry place; one Groundsel, in a dry place; one piece of Wild Forget-me-not, on the rocks; one Wilted Daisy, in a damp, shady place; one Hazel-blossom, and one Spruce-blossom, in dry, sunny place; one Goldenrod, along the road, very dry place; one Skunk Cabbage, in a damp place; one piece of Wild Gooseberry, in dry, shady place.

WILFRED POLLOCK.

A Water Glass

The boy who lives near any kind of water will enjoy owning a water glass.

Boys, not unlike girls and grown-up people, like to make discoveries and are curious about that which is not visible. The stones, shells, and growths under the water are of great interest, and with this glass one may see the bottom in twice as deep water as without one.

The water glass may be made very easily by a boy, and the enjoyment of using one made by one's own self will be greatly increased. The one used by our party was made by taking an ordinary piece of window glass 8 x 10 and with four pieces of board sawed slanting so that the top was somewhat larger than the bottom—possibly measuring 10 x 12. The glass was puttied in the bottom and the wood painted green to keep it from warping and to help absorb the rays of light.

The water glass box is made by placing the glass next to the water and in looking through this many secrets of the deep will be revealed. Our party was making a trip in St. George's Bay in the Bermuda Islands, and with this glass the corals, beautiful shells, sea-fans, sea-eggs, mosses, and seaweeds just as nature arranged them were very interesting. Our oarsman had a fish-pot or trap in this bay and from the deep, deep water with a boat-hook he pulled this from the bottom and found three immense lobsters in it. They were of such interest to us that we took their pictures with the water glass. At the left of the glass is a sea-egg which the guide cleaned for us. He removed the animal from the inside and scraped the hundreds of pine-like threads from the surface, leaving the shell, which is a beautiful specimen of the sea-egg or sea-urchin.

Some of the party supposed that they were in the picture, but found to their dismay that they were not.

Glass bottom boats are sometimes used, but while it is easier to see the bottom through these, yet there is the possibility of their springing a leak, and those only should be used which are made by experienced workmen. But a home-made water glass is always ready for use.—From Nature and Science in St. Nicholas.

What would you take for that soft little head?

Pressed close to your face at time for bed; For that white, dimpled hand in your own bed tight;

And the dear little eyelids kissed down for the night?

What would you take?

What would you take for that smile in the morn, Those bright dancing eyes, and the face they adorn;

For the sweet, tiny fingers, and little soft toes, That wrinkle little neck, and that funny little nose?

Now, what would you take?

—Mrs. T. D. Prosser, in Good Housekeeping.

What would you take for those pink little feet,

Those round, chubby cheeks and that mouth so sweet;

For the wee, tiny fingers, and little soft toes,

That wrinkle little neck, and that funny little nose?

Now, what would you take?

—Mrs. T. D. Prosser, in Good Housekeeping.

Juvenile Geography

Here is a clever composition by a little traveller which shows quite a knowledge of things and places:

I was awakened one morning by a city in China, which was perched upon a fence under my window. From a neighboring room I heard a division of Great Britain, and soon afterward I called one of the rivers in South America to make a fire, as the air was a division of South America. Going down to breakfast I found that one of the lakes of North America had spilled a division of Europe upon the carpet, and put upon the table a division of Asia, seasoned with a city of South America; also a cape of Massachusetts; an island in Oceania; a city in France, stopped with a city in Ireland, and a basket containing a river in Africa, and a quantity of ammunition. I gave him a division of Africa to pay for my breakfast, and went to the kitchen to ask some of the islands of Oceania for some sugar to feed and an island of Africa which was hanging in my window.—Educational Review.

Who will send an answer to this?

—Mrs. T. D. Prosser, in Good Housekeeping.

Some Difficulties in Way of Invading England

HE German invasion scare in England has been mainly due to soldiers, headed by Lord Roberts. Do sailors agree with them about it? According to a writer in the Contemporary Review they do not. He signs himself "Master Mariner," and is evidently a naval officer; but he does not deny the possibility of invasion on the ground that the vigilant navy would let nothing get by it. He waives the question of interference and considers the difficulties and delays of an unopposed invader. He undertakes to show that the attempt could not possibly contain the element of surprise, which all admit to be indispensable to success. The case depends chiefly in his opinion on certain "maritime considerations" which the military alarmists, amateurs from a nautical point of view, have overlooked, says the New York Sun, by way of comment.

These calculators do not expect Germany to build a special fleet of transports for the attempt, since they argue that 200,000 tons of shipping are normally to be found in German ports, and that this tonnage, which could carry the troops required, might be commandeered for immediate use at any moment. Here "Master Mariner" puts in his first spoke:

"What does this 200,000 tons represent? It represents a heterogeneous collection averaging at least 150 vessels of different sizes and speeds from Atlantic liners to coasting tramps, in which the actual numbers and individual vessels vary, with arrivals and departures not only every day but every tide."

How could this miscellaneous, constantly changing collection be "commandeered for immediate use at any moment" to convey Lord Roberts' force of 150,000 men? The transport of so large a force must be elaborately organized beforehand, with a precise knowledge of the number of ships to be used and of the exact accommodation afforded by each. This is imperative if the troops are to be landed in any kind of order. The various units cannot be split up anyhow, or the confusion on landing would be stupendous. The disembarkation from 150 ships, even formed up in three lines, would extend along at least sixteen miles of beach.

Infantry divisions might be disembarked at two or three points miles apart and all ignorant of where to look for each other; the guns of an artillery brigade thrown on shore from some cargo tramp might be waiting vainly for their horses in a collier in the offing.

It would be necessary, therefore, in order to permit of the slightest semblance of transport organization, that the vessels should be commanded three or four days before the embarkation was completed. This step, says the writer, must be known in London in half the time. England has secret agents, of course, in the German ports, and if neutral shipping were detained to prevent the news spreading, "the sudden cessation of normal trade would excite alarm, leaving us no doubt of what was to follow."

As to the first stage of the voyage, "Master Mariner" remarks:

"No seaman in the world would undertake to empty this huge and motley crowd of shipping out of the basins and pilot it down the long and tortuous estuaries of the German coast in less than two or perhaps even three high tides."

A day or more would thus be spent before it reached the open, and as it would then have to steam at the speed of its slowest unit fifty or sixty hours more would be consumed before it sighted the English coast. Meanwhile, crossing frequented trade routes and fishing grounds the mob of ships covering at least twenty miles from van to rear could not escape observation unless in a fog. We may note here a "maritime consideration," which the military alarmists certainly do not regard in the same light as "Master Mariner." They usually postulate a fog as a sure help to the invaders; they speak of them eluding detection in it, slipping by in safety. The author of "An Englishman's Home" imagines a fog of the densest description, lasting a week. "Master Mariner" remarks briefly, "If a fog set in their stage of danger would be appalling." He is thinking of the huge unwieldy armada, with masters quite destitute of practice in combined manoeuvring; and his opinion about the "utility" of a fog to it can hardly be gainsaid.

Assuming fair weather, absence of fog, and no kind of interference, the motley array may now be supposed in sight of land. Then would come the task of sorting out and berthing the ships in their proper places for the disembarkation. "It would take many hours, and perhaps even two or three days." Then the landing, for which "according to all previous experience of expeditions of this sort, a week would be required." Then the formation on shore before an advance could be made, costing several more days. We need not follow the writer through his exposition of these details. Even though we cut his estimate of time in half he would seem to have made out a tolerable case against the possibility of anything like surprise. Since a warning of three or four days would suffice to recall the main fleet from as far off as Gibraltar (supposing there were not other means of interference) the invasion is perhaps not very likely to be attempted, unless a surprise of a different kind should happen first—a considerable naval victory for Germany.

Over Part of Europe in a Balloon
As we have plenty of ballast and are only

300 meters high, we throw out a bit of sand and pass over the forest at the edge of the settlement. Here now the balloon seems to have lost all motion. Below us in the fields we can see only the people at their work, see the slow-moving oxen as they pass across the field, see the men look up, wondering ever at the wonderful passage of the balloon. A flock of sheep grazes peacefully below us, the shepherd dog running around them in excitement. There, far off, on the edge of a pond, is a white speck. It is a stork fluttering his wings on the approach of the balloon. But we must rise still higher, for there before us lies a great city with high church towers and the smoking chimneys of factories. Then comes an uproar to our ears, but it is only the chiming of a clock and the whistling of locomotives. Looking down upon the city from our height, nothing more is heard, but clear below us stretches out the plan of the city with its street railways and parks spread before our eyes. A river with many bridges winds its way by the town reservoir, and on its banks are churches, great factories, railway stations, and prosaic gas-holders. Then higher and higher we mount, the view of the landscape broadening and expanding. Men and animals are no longer visible and the houses themselves are little more than specks. The picture takes on more and more the character of a profile map. Up to us now comes only the shriek of a locomotive or the cry of a threshing machine, and we rise to still greater heights, until at 3,000 meters no sound reaches our ears, and it is absolutely quiet. Although we are speeding on our way, we seem to stand still in the air, while under our eyes moves the fast-changing map, now showing us city, village, sea, river, railroad, forest, and fields. One can single out nothing from the picture, nothing but a marvelously blended picture of wonderful dimensions, one that seems to be without end.

A little later another impression comes to the balloonist; not one of the earth covered with buildings of man, but of the marvelous wonder work of Nature, for the Alps rise before us. There the great mountain ranges tower high in the air looking as if it would not be hard work for one to reach their frosty summit, but potent as is the spirit of the airship, its body is not quite able to accomplish this material feat. Easily the balloon mounts in a few moments to heights attainable to the mountaineer only after many hours of hard work. In a journey over the Alps only the balloonist can get all of the pleasure, for to him the picture is always sharp and clearcut, and the high ridges lie always below him. quickly the picture changes as the balloon journeys to a different range; new mountain views continually rise before us in unending enchantment. At first one sees the green pastures and the shepherd huts and the wandering herds; then the picture changes to deep ravines, then to waving, black forests, then to the snow-bound heights, over deep valleys, over ridges and ridges until one gets another view and sees before him only the limits of his journey. It is only a little time since men have been permitted to view the wonders of the mountains from a balloon, but already through journeys like this one over the Alps, little is left unknown about the beauties of the high peaks and the eternal snows. To the balloonist the Alps are no longer unknown regions. He has already seen/more than the mountain-climber ever will.

There are several Canadian boat songs, and there is one of them the authorship of which is one of the mysteries of literature. It is that, especially beloved of Scotchmen, the quoting of which by Mr. Chamberlain at a meeting at Inverness in 1885 in its appropriateness combined with its unexpectedness, brought about a demonstration of unexampled enthusiasm from the assembled Highlanders. The lines, which never fail in their appeal to Scottish patriotism, are, in their correct form, as follows:

From the lone shieling of the misty island
Mountains divide us, and the waste of seas—
Yet still the blood is strong, the heart is Highland,
And we in dreams behold the Hebrides;

Fair these broad meads—these hoary woods are grand,

But we are exiles from our fathers' land.

The poem made its first appearance in Blackwood's Magazine in 1829, embodied in one of Christopher North's "Noctes Ambrosianæ." As it appeared in this environment, there was a presumption, but not at all a certainty, that the poem was by Professor Wilson himself. This, however, has by no means been generally accepted, and the authorship has been credited to Lockhart, to John Galt, and to the Earl of Eglinton, while it has been represented as a translation from the Gaelic. The whole question was discussed very fully in a contribution to the Literary Supplement of the Times some time ago by Mr. G. M. Fraser, chief librarian of the Aberdeen Public Library.

Love's First Edition.
In Cupid's book-shop once I went,
Determined to discover
Some pleasing bit of sentiment
To entreat a lover;
And there, among the rime and prose,
I chanced to find a copy
Of Love's own book, with leaves of rose
Bound up in flowers of poppy.

It was as bright and fresh as new;
One could not help but spy it.
Forth from my breast I quickly drew
The needed heart to buy it;
Then home I hurried, greedy, glad—
The height of my ambition.

Was reached at last. Sweetheart, I had
You in Love's First Edition!

—Julian Durand.

WITH THE POETS

The "Puttoffs"

My friend, have you hear of the town of Yawn,
On the banks of the River Slow,
Where blooms the Wattlewhite flower fair,
Where the Sometimemother scents the air,
And the soft Goesays grow?

It lies in the valley of Whistheuse,
In the province of Lettsilse,
That tired feeling is native there—
It's the home of the listless Idon'tcare,
Where the Puttoffs abide.

—Selected.

Absence.

A wind blows out of the mountain,
And a fog rolls in from the sea;
But a voice as soft as velvet,
Is calling back to me—
When the wind blows out of the mountain,
And the fog rolls in from the sea.

The sun looks up from the morning,
And a violet peeps from the mold;
But eyes that are softer than purple,
And brighter than suns of gold
Look up from the brow of morning,
And peep from the walking mold.

A bluebird sings in the willow,
And a lizard trills by his stone;
But music sweet as a viol
With roses overgrown
On the breast of a laughing princess
Sings in my ear alone.

Wind of the murmuring mountain
And veil of the sobbing sea,
Bird in the silver lagoon—
And gold of the sun and fancy—
These are the guests of fancy,
Till my love comes back to me!

—Alcyone Coll in Gunter's.

A Hearty Greeting

"How d' y' do, ma'am? I don't know you,
But I'm very glad to show you
That my heart is truly grateful for the kind word
that you gave;

I've but little talk to wag, ma'am—
But I'd wag it to a rag, ma'am,
Just in order to assure you that I'm utterly your
slave.

I'm a homely sort of fellow—

And I can't deny I'm yellow;
And there's nothing very stylish in the name of
"Stumpy Mike."

I never wore a collar,
And I'm not worth half a dollar—
I am what folks call a mongrel, or a 'cur-dog,' or a
'tyke.'

"But I wouldn't give a penny
(Truth to tell, I haven't any!)
To be pedigreed and registered and wear a ribbon
blue.

I've the freedom of the alleys,
And I pity dogs whose valets
Lead them out, by strings, a-walking, up and down
the avenue.

I's true my home's a shanty,
And that bones are all too scanty,
But what's the use of fussing over little things like
that?

Au revoir, ma'am! Must be going!
Glad we met! Don't mind your knowing
I've got a date down yonder, to exterminate a rat!"

—M. W. in St. Nicholas.

Let Us Be Kind.

Let us be kind;
The way is long and lonely,
And human hearts are asking for this blessing only—

That we be kind.
We can not know the grief that men may borrow,
We can not see the souls storm-swept by sorrow,
But love can shine upon the way today, tomorrow—

Let us be kind.

Let us be kind;
This is a wealth that has no measure,
This is of heaven and earth the highest treasure—

Let us be kind.

A tender word, a smile of love in meeting,
A song of hope and victory to those entreating,
A glimpse of God and brotherhood while life is
fleeting—

Let us be kind.

Let us be kind;
Around the world the tears of time are falling,
And for the loved and lost these human hearts are
calling—

Let us be kind.

To age and youth let gracious words be spoken,
Upon the wheel of pain so many weary lives are
broken,
We live in vain who give no tender token—

Let us be kind.

Let us be kind;
The sunset thins will soon be in the west,
Too late the flowers are laid then on the quiet breast—

Let us be kind.

And when the angel guides have sought and found us,
Their hand shall link the broken ties of earth that
bound us,
And heaven and home shall brighten all around us—

Let us be kind.

—Sacred Heart, Review.

Easter Change.

Always, when Lent begins,
Muriel, for her sins,

Purchases ribbons, pins,
Feathers, and flowers;

Then, for the forty days,
Muriel works and prays,

Losing in duty's ways
Dozens of ounces.

First, there's an Easter gown
That shall surprise the town;

Lastly, a kind of crown—

And it's a wonder!

Made—well, I don't suppose
Any one really knows,

Save the bewitching rose
That's to go under.

Muriel is a prize—

She can economize;

Hats nor gowns ever buys,

True, but it's funny!

* * *

I wrote this foolish verse

Last year. Things now are worse,

Easter? Well, here's my purse.

Farewell, my money!

—Cyril Evers.

The New Icarus.

Here comes our courier of the sky,

Who goes on agile plinths by;

Who shapes his path to sink or soar

Along the empyrean's floor.

Poised higher than the eagle dare,

He, too, is master of the air,

And makes his way with will as free

As those who traverse land or sea.

From his vast aerie looking down,

He sees below each field and town;

And the horizon, stretching far,

Accepts him as shooting star.

What Daedalus dreamed this age has shown;

The field of air is made our own;

And so on wings we soar and rise,

And course the clear cerulean skies.

We jostle clouds that, floating free,

Make an aerial argosy,

Whose fleecy sides, seem moving slow,

Mimic huge drifts of spotless snow.

The secret man so long has sought

Is now irrecoverably caught;

And he who gave the wonder birth,

Like Puck, shall soon engirdle earth!

—Joel Benton.

* * *

"How's collections at your church, Brudder Shinn?"

"Well, we ain't nebbur had to stop in de middle of

a collection to ro an' empty de box."

Women Imperialists

THAT the women of the Anglo-Saxon race, born under the British flag, are "